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THE RECENT ELECTION.

AN EXPLODED CAMPAIGN THEORY.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN NIAGARA COUNTY—THE CERTAIN CAUSES WHICH LED TO IT—THE CANAL RING DEMOCRATS WORKED HARD FOR THEIR PARTY—THE PROHIBITION PARTY PAID BY THE DEMOCRATS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOCKPORT, Niagara County, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1875.

Two unusual circumstances marked the result of the recent election in Niagara County. A Democratic Sheriff was elected, and the county gave a majority of 294 for the Democratic State ticket. None but Republican Sheriffs have ever before held office here, since the rise of that party, and only once before has the county gone Democratic. In 1867 it was carried by that party by a small majority. Since that year, as before it, the Republican majorities on the State ticket have ranged from over six hundred down to less than fifty, the poorest showing being made last year, when Dix received only 46 majority. The Republican majorities for President have been much larger. Gen. Grant received over one thousand. The county has a large farming population, which is almost exclusively Republican; but a considerable proportion of this vote is only brought out in Presidential elections. It is not easy for voters, scattered over a wide extent of country, to get to the polls, especially in November weather; and the district managers find unusual difficulty in bringing out the Republican vote, unless the issues of the election are sufficiently important to excite a general interest in the party. This year the weather was unfavorable and the apple crop large. Farmers were more interested in harvesting this important product of the county than in going to the polls, and the vote fell a little below the usual "off year" average. On the other hand, the Democratic vote was not only very much larger than it has been in previous off years, but was something over the vote on Governor last year. It is much easier for the Democratic Party managers to reach their constituents than for their opponents to reach theirs. A farming community is necessarily a scattered one; but nine-tenths of the Democratic vote is concentrated in the centres of population—in the important town of Lockport, in the smaller towns on the lake shore, in villages, in the little hamlets at the cross roads. It not unfrequently happens that the village poll gives a Democratic majority, while the poll for the township of which it is the centre gives a Republican one. Under these circumstances, if there be poor management on the part of the Republican County Committee, and good management on the part of their opponents, the Republican vote is likely to be small, while the other side may poll a full one. Especially would this be the case in off years, when voters generally require some little persuasion to bring them from their farms.

Two facts are universally conceded of the recent election here—that the County Committee of the Republicans was not what it should have been, and that the Democratic committee was one of the best they have had in many years. The test of their work is found in the figures. The vote of the two parties in off years has been as follows:

Years.	Rep.	Dem.
1869	4,047	3,733
1871	4,651	3,671
1873	3,962	3,312
1875	4,296	4,590

It will be seen what a large increase this year's vote shows for the Democracy, as compared with previous years. It is not the fullest vote they can poll, and herein the work of the Niagara County Committee falls short of what was done in Suffolk County, where the last man obtainable for love or money voted; but it is nearly 1,000 over the average Democratic off year vote, and 11 over the vote on Governor last year. With this, also, the Democrats have to record their victory in the election of a Sheriff, their candidate running about 200 ahead of his ticket. This speaks well for their management of the canvass. In the tactics adopted a strong similarity will be noticed to those pursued in Suffolk. In the two counties, situated at the eastern and western extremes of the State, the plans of the campaign were alike. An interesting fact, also, in regard to the Canal Ring will not probably be overlooked.

In the first place, it may safely be asserted that the Democratic majority given by Niagara County this year does not even remotely indicate a change in the opinions of the mass of its voting population. The majority of that is Republican—always has been, and doubtless will long continue to be. An accidental majority for the Democratic State ticket this year is about as good an indication of a majority for it next year as the election in 1867 was for that of 1868—the first a small Democratic victory, the latter overwhelmingly the other way. I have the best authority possible—that of the gentleman who conducted the late campaign on the Democratic side—for saying that the county was carried in 1867 in the same way as it was this year. Relying first on the certain indifference to political matters common to Republicans in off years, unless they are specially aroused to activity, the Democrats conducted their canvass almost as noiselessly as they did in Suffolk County. No meetings were held at all, except by their candidate for Senator, who held a few "on his own hook, and in Republican towns—a very foolish policy." I quote the words of the gentleman referred to above. No speakers were sent out, except such as whisper in the individual ear rather than speak aloud to the public ear. The County Committee sent circulars and letters to every house in the county, and to three prominent Democrats in each school district they sent a request for a list of names, not only of pronounced party men, but of such as it was probable might be induced to vote the Democratic ticket or a portion of it. On this information, such men were quietly seen and talked with. That this work was going on was known to some of the Republican managers, but apparently to them only. The work for the Democratic State ticket was everywhere conducted as quietly as possible, and was, so to speak, masked by the noise made about the Democratic candidate for Sheriff. There was a hopeless breach in the Republican Party on their nominee for this office. The dissatisfaction did not go to the extent of putting a third candidate in the field, but it was deep enough to make it quite safe for the Democrats to press their own man on public attention in every possible way. The whole campaign resolved itself into a question of who should be elected Sheriff. Nothing but this claimed attention, and the more it was discussed, and the more it was forced on their minds, the deeper became the irritation among the Republicans. Possibly some 200 of them voted for the Democratic nominee; but the more serious effect was to make country Republicans still more disinclined to wade through muddy roads, and leave their fruit harvesting when election day came to go to the polls. The general impression was that the Democratic nominee would be elected by a small majority; but so quietly had the work for the State ticket been done that Republicans were astonished beyond measure when they saw that that too had a large majority. They have since been considering how it was brought about and generally taking it to heart as a salutary lesson.

When they looked back for the causes, the most prominent fact noticed was the unanimity with which the Democrats had worked. In Suffolk County there are no canal matters to bother them, but in this county canal affairs have always been a source of trouble among the Democratic Party, and, of course, never more so than now. There is a Canal Ring party and an anti-Canal Ring or Tilden party, as it is now called, both having their centres in Lockport. At the head of the former may be placed Canal Commissioner Jackson, who, though not indicted, is under such grave suspicion that he is known to expect some trouble that way; with him are associated Superintendent of Repairs William McRae, now under indictment for malfeasance in office; Patrick H. Linneen, foreman, who recently escaped justice by pleading the statute of limitations, on his trial for forgery; Charles Molyneux, clerk, also under indictment for forgery; Robert S. Patterson, foreman, under indictment for perjury; and others not under anything more serious than suspicion. At the head of the Tilden faction is William Farnell, who may be said to represent the "outs," as the Ring represents the "ins." Between these "outs" and "ins" there has always been a bitter strife; and the "outs" rejoiced exceedingly when the "Reform" movement of Gov. Tilden gave them so effective a weapon of attack against their opponents. It was of course expected that this strife would be more bitter than ever as election time approached. The Canal Ring were said to be preparing to kill the Democratic ticket, and it was openly charged by the other faction that they intended to go, in fact had gone, bodily over to the Republicans. It will also be remembered that journals in other cities have talked about the alliance of the Canal Ring with the Republicans, and the joy of the former when it was supposed that the Tilden State ticket had been defeated. Be that as it may, the Republicans of Niagara County had good reason to know that the supposed alliance did not hold good in their section. There are two small Democratic journals in Lockport, representing the two factions. About two weeks before election day they ceased their habitual strife and harmonized on general principles. Mr. Molyneux, under indictment for forgery, rose in his ward caucus and offered for adoption a high-sounding set of resolutions, extravagantly lauding Gov. Tilden's reform policy. On election day all the prominent members of the Canal Ring, with Jackson at their head, appeared in full force at the polls, and worked hard till they closed. The best "workers" in the Democratic Party in this county belong to the Canal Ring faction, and they were every one out. This circumstance attracted general attention. That their work was no mere pretense is shown by the undeniable facts of the returns. There has been no such Democratic vote brought out in an off year since 1867. But there is further proof, if any were needed, not only that the two factions united, but that this unity was the result of agreement come to before the campaign opened. It is generally conceded that the Democratic County Committee was one of the ablest they have had in many years, and that the ruling power of it was Mr. Greene, ex-Canal Appraiser. That Mr. Greene is one of the Canal Ring I have his own authority for saying. "They call me one of them," he remarked, smilingly; and then added, meaningly, "and if it had not been for the so-called Canal Ring, there would have been very little majority for the Democratic State ticket." Further in the course of our conversation, speaking of the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Lockport district, he said: "I was sorry to see him go into the thing, for I knew he would be beaten." The significance of this lies in the fact that the district in which Mr. Fitts ran is Democratic when the two factions are united, but the Republicans have carried it for several years because the factions would not unite. As the Democratic Assembly Convention this Fall was not held till a week after the Republican, it is clear that an agreement had been come to before Mr. Fitts was nominated, and when the Democratic candidate was named, which was done by the Canal Ring party, he proved to be one Bissell, who had made himself particularly conspicuous in opposition to them. But before they put him up, they exacted a pledge from him that he would support them in the matter of local canal appointments. Of course Mr. Bissell was triumphantly elected.

There was some talk here before election, as there has been among the more unreflecting since, that the Canal Ring leaders, for all their outward zeal, really cared nothing about the success of the Tilden State ticket; and that they could not, since it was to Gov. Tilden they owed all their troubles. But it is a good rule all the world over to judge of men's work by its results. The result of the labors of the Canal Ring in Niagara was to conduct an able canvass to a successful conclusion, to bring out a Democratic vote of over 4,500, and for a second time in its history to carry the county by a larger majority than on the former occasion, and for the first time to elect a Democratic Sheriff. This certainly looks as if they had their heart in the work.

Shrewd men have asked what was the motive for this unusual zeal and this more surprising harmony of factions at a time when a deeper intensity of strife and a cooling of party feeling was generally looked for. What superior and commanding influence united the two parties in pursuit of a common end; and that end the advancement of Gov. Tilden? What brought to the front in the canvass that able working element which is found only in the Canal Ring faction here; and gave to them the whole conduct of the campaign, when it might have been expected that they would have been frowned upon and ignored? It is true that without these men, the Democratic party of the country would be almost helpless in an election contest, for they have nearly all the brains it possesses. Was it seen that their assistance was necessary to carry the county, and what was the consideration that secured it? Was there a consideration at all? They have the reputation of being a remarkably shrewd set of men, well able to look after their own interests, not easy to cajole or to deceive. And what was the reason for the evident lukewarmness of Mr. Farnell, leader of the Tilden faction, who exhibited nothing of the zeal in the canvass displayed by his late opponents? These questions have been asked, but it is not easy to answer them. One thing only is beyond question—that the Canal Ring in Niagara County did not ally itself with the Republicans.

As regards another matter. We know that in Suffolk County money was used most generously by the Democracy; for if there was no other evidence of it, sufficient would be found in the free employment of all those agencies which cannot be employed without paying for them, and which go into the ordinary expense bill of an election. That funds were liberally contributed to assist the Prohibition agitation is also beyond doubt. It is even better known in this county that the Prohibition Party had its campaign expenses paid by the Democracy. That the same thing was done last year is equally capable of proof. My authority for this is unquestionable. It would be sufficient for me to name it to carry conviction of the truth of the assertion to every resident of Niagara County. But the money was not so profitable an investment in this county as it proved to be in Suffolk. There the temperance leaders have a better field, for large numbers of Republicans, who do not go the length of voting the ticket, are favorably inclined to the movement; public opinion inclines generally in its favor, and converts may be made by a vigorous campaign. Here the movement has but a slight hold on the population. The vote this year was just about enough, if cast on the Republican side, where it belongs, to have turned the majority; but it exhibited scarcely any increase over last year, nor was any other sign of progress observable. So far as can now be seen, there is little danger in it, even with Democratic assistance. Money was more effectively used in other ways than in paying Prohibition orators. It went to get votes. A gentleman whose experience was largely with the lower classes of the population here, told me that he had never before seen the Democrats use so much money as they did at this election. He was from personal and official connections in an excellent position to know whereof he spoke; and to him it seemed chiefly a matter of wonder, not that money was used, but what particular object they had in dealing it out so freely at so unimportant an election. One curious thing in this connection is that the Democratic candidates have had all their election expenses paid for them. In the ordinary course of things, the candidates of both parties pay their own bills, or as much of them as they can, and the County Committee makes good the balance. This is customary in elections everywhere. But this year there has been a change. The Democratic candidate for Sheriff, whose bill must necessarily have been a heavy one, did not pay and has not paid a cent; in fact, he is a comparatively poor man and could not do so, and the other candidates have been equally fortunate. Men who cannot contribute anything to an election fund do not usually get nominations, be their party what it may; but there was a flush treasury this year in the Democratic Party. The County Committee here paid everything, and they did not raise the funds by local assessments, for the simple reason that there are not half a dozen office-holders who could pay anything. The money came from somewhere, and abundance of it too.

From all the facts in the case it may be safely assumed that the Democratic candidate for Sheriff would have been elected under any circumstances, with or without the aid of good management by the County Committee. It is also clear that without this good management the Democratic State ticket would not have received a majority. Niagara County is stiffly Republican. If the people for any cause don't care to vote their own ticket, they won't vote the Democratic. They simply stay away from the polls. The causes of the light vote this year lie on the surface. The way in which the unusually heavy Democratic vote was brought out I have attempted to explain. The election has been a good lesson, and it is one not likely to be forgotten. It is as certain as anything can be in politics that next year Niagara County will give its regular majority for the Republican nominees. All attention will then be concentrated on the electoral ticket, for there is not a single county officer to be elected. In Presidential elections a full vote comes out, and a full vote in Niagara County is a Republican victory, let the Democracy do its utmost. The temper of the people was expressed in the remark I heard from all classes of voters, "there was bad blood this time, but we shall be all right next year."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL'S REPORT—HE URGES THE REPEAL OF INCREASE OF POSTAGE ON THIRD-CLASS MATTER—VICE PRESIDENT WILSON GROWING STRONGER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The report of Postmaster General Jewell has been completed several days. It is probable that it will be given to the press soon after Thanksgiving Day, or at least some time next week. Mr. Jewell's recommendation upon one important point was anticipated by THE TIMES some weeks ago. The repeal of the law increasing the rate of postage on third-class matter will be urgently recommended, and it is the hope of Mr. Jewell that legislation may be secured before the holidays, so that the old rates may go into effect on the 1st of January.

Vice President Wilson has gained so much strength that he expects to ride out the first fine day, and to go to Massachusetts some time this week. He will stop a day or two in New-York to have further medical advice. He hopes to be able to preside in the Senate this Winter, though it is hardly possible he will attempt it till after the holidays. His complete but perhaps slow recovery is now regarded as assured.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLES.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 21.—The special telegram received yesterday from Brownsville, stating that Capt. McNally was cut off and surrounded near Los Cueros, appears to have been based merely on rumors obtained through Mexican sources. Advices received up to a late hour last night, from the commanding officer of the United States forces in front of Los Cueros, report that Capt. McNally had recrossed to the American side of the river, with his command all safe.

MARINE DISASTERS.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., Nov. 21.—The schooner Ira, of Prince Edward's Island, went ashore at Bay du Vine in the late gale; the brig Don Hennessy was driven ashore between Fox and Huckleberry Islands, in the Miramichi River, and the brigantine St. Michael, of 460 tons, from the West Indies to Dalhousie, in ballast, was stranded on Escuminac Beach. The latter has since been condemned.

THE INSANITY DEFENSE SUCCESSFUL.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The trial of Eugene Hendricks, at Corning, for the murder of his brother-in-law, W. H. Diddine, at Troupsburg, Steuben County, last June, was concluded yesterday. The defense of insanity was set up, and Hendricks was acquitted.

SHIP-BUILDING.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 21.—During the past year there have been built in the district of Portland two steamers, five ships, two barks, one brig, one schooner, and three sloops.

CENTENNIAL PROGRESS.

CONDITION OF THE BUILDINGS.

HORTICULTURAL HALL COMPLETED—RARE BOTANICAL PLANTS FROM WASHINGTON—DELAYS TO THE WORK ON THE ART HALL—EVERYTHING PROMISING WELL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1875.

The swarms of foreigners who will come to see the Centennial International Exhibition will be thunderstruck at the enormous amount of space inclosed. Other expositions have been limited to a single building, but at Philadelphia the excellent plan in vogue at the State fairs of having different structures according to a broad classification has been most sensibly adopted. This has greatly increased the expense, but the reasons for such a course are unanswerable. In the first place, the system is national, in the second place, it gives an opportunity of erecting permanent structures for certain things, and in the third place, it greatly relieves the thronging and crowding which are unavoidable under the European system. One current of people pushing steadily forward to the pictures encounters the main current surging up the transept of the main aisle, while another current of botanists coming at an angle converges upon both. The consequences must be exactly what happened in Europe, that ladies are pushed into hysterics and have the gathers of their dresses untimely ripped, and folks learn to look upon the whole thing as a necessary nuisance. Under our American arrangements everybody goes to his particular point of interest, and does not come in violent contact with others. But while this will work admirably in the pleasant days of 1876, it very greatly complicates the labors of the early birds who are to-day visiting the growing structures. If any one imagines that such visitors are only business deputations or correspondents of papers, he will grievously err, for the hotels are crowded with people who come from every conceivable quarter of the States to see with their own eyes how the thing is getting along. And these curious ones bring their families along, and a fair percentage of the throng is comprised of brides and their attendant grooms. At the Continental Hotel there are seventeen couples of this sweet kind. How the brides manage to retain their tempers under the trying situations imposed by the weather and the dreadful condition of Fairmount Park I cannot imagine. For to tell the truth, all the new roads have become perfect quagmires into which one sinks ankle deep; and the mud, moreover, is of that brilliant yellowish red color, and of that tenacious quality which characterize argillaceous clay. To reach the Art Hall is an adventure perilous to feminine skirts and gaiters, and the attractive and popular Horticultural Hall is as far beyond their hopes as the centre of the Polar Sea from the Arctic voyagers.

THE HORTICULTURAL HALL.

I made the trip, however, in spite of the multitudinous difficulties, being greatly aided by the adroit pilotage of one of Mr. Schwartzmann's draughtsmen. We kept on the railroad tracks as much as we dared, though we were nearly run over on several occasions by the Centennial working engine, which appeared to be too asthmatic to whistle. The ravine between the Art Hall and the Horticultural Hall was almost entirely shrouded in a soft, clinging mist, that would fairly rival in capacity for imparting moisture the worst fogs upon the Highland Mountains of Scotland. The workmen were busy upon the earth terrace which surrounds the Horticultural Hall, and as there were no steps, and the clay soil was as slippery as soap, surmounting this obstacle was a difficult achievement. When once on top, however, I was well repaid in observing the rapid progress that had been made since my last visit. The building as a structure is completely finished, and nothing now remains save decoration. Almost all the glass is in its place, and by the end of the week the men will have inserted the ventilators. All the piping required for heating purposes is in working order, both in the forcing-houses and the Palm-house or Central Hall. Indeed, in the former everything is completed, even to the decorations, which here are very simple, and the two forcing-houses toward the north are being stocked with rare plants from the Botanical Garden at Washington. The Palm-house is ready for the reception of plants, and indeed, two, which were too tall for the forcing-houses had been already deposited, viz., a big date-palm, and a queer *Araucaria excelsa*, a deciduous tree which somewhat resembles in foliage a hemlock. Some of the iron flooring had been laid, and the rest had arrived from the foundry and was being unpacked. The central fountain was built as far as the brick-work and concrete, but in consequence of some disagreement as to the form of the jet the piping had not been laid down. Some of the wiseacres in official position wanted a boy with a swan in iron, or a young woman with a milk jug, like that exquisite result of Judge Hilton's fine taste in the City Hall Park. But the remonstrances of the esthetic men in the council prevailed, and the fountain will be a rose jet like the very beautiful one in Union square.

The lower part of the Palm-house is composed, as the readers of THE TIMES, may remember, of Moorish arches supported by columnar piers of white brick, with capitals of Ohio sandstone, and bases of blue marble. The arches are of red and black brick, but the keystone in each is of Ohio sandstone. These have now all been carved very delicately and artistically. The subjects of the carvings are groups of flowers, of fruits, and of birds, alternately, each group being a separate and original composition. In the corners are drinking-fountains, lions' heads in blue marble grotesquely designed. The retaining arches in the corners will have medallion heads in plaster of paris, which have been molded, but are not yet placed in position. And the same is true of the ornamental brackets between the spandrils of each arch, and also of the medallion heads on each side of the entrance archways. The gallery around the Palm-house is in position, but the iron railing has not yet been cast; it will be painted of a verd antique to simulate bronze, as will be the case with the twisted iron columns at the entrances. The corridors that encompass the Palm-house are completely finished, and have received their first coats of paint. The restaurant—rooms, and offices at the eastern and western extremities are nearly ready for the decorators, and will be completed long before there is any need of them. Moreover, the greater part of the external painting of the basement is perfect, and needs nothing more, save toward the base, where a belt of painting in imitation of Moorish *faience* will be added next Spring.

The walls above the gallery have yet to be decorated, and have not been attempted because the ventilators are not in. A commencement, however, has been made in a sheltered corner, from which it appears that the cornice will be a dark ground with designs of bright cadmium yellow. The architect would have preferred gilding, but expenses have to be cut down to the minimum. Above the cornice comes the hip part of the roof. This will be painted in imitation of the fly wall of a Moorish tent, being divided into square panels separated by ribs, where iron beams have been modeled in imitation of ropes. The prevailing colors of the panels are buff and violet, and of the ribs deep purple, with designs in green of two shades, very dark and light. The flat part of the roof is also divided in the same way, the ribs being of the same tints. But the ceiling panels have a bright blue ground, with a large geometric pattern in the centre, whose most conspicuous colors are scarlet and deep indigo blue. The lantern of the roof is painted pearl gray and light blue, and the truss beams will be of a bright navy blue. The gallery opens upon the splendid promenade afforded by the roofs of the corridors, and of the basement offices, forcing-houses, and entrance-ways. These form at the eastern and western ends a very broad and spacious terrace, whose parapet is adorned with gayly-colored vases for creepers and flowers, which are already in position, and it will be still further decorated with highly artistic flagstaffs of original construction, from each of which three banners will be offered to the breeze. These are in process of present construction, but will not be fixed until the time of opening draws very nigh. The outer walls of the Palm-house, in the vicinity of these terraces, have been very highly decorated in the Moresque style, and are very conspicuous. The effect was pleasing through the mist and drizzle of yesterday, and must be exceedingly animated in sunny weather. The northern and southern entrances have also been gorgeously painted, and are surmounted with pinnacles of queer Oriental appearance. In fact, the external decoration is very nearly completed.

The northern forcing-houses have already been occupied by rare plants sent from the Botanical Gardens at Washington, and have been placed under the charge of Mr. Thomas Mingey, a gardener from the Botanical Gardens at Kew, England. He appears to be thoroughly efficient, and was full of information respecting his charges. I give some of them for the edification of the botany-loving readers of THE TIMES. The first is the *Eucalyptus globulus*, which has the merit of being able to live in deserts, and is being planted in the Australian sandy stretches of death. It attracts moisture and will in time redeem a Sahara. It is going to be utilized in our deserts beyond the Colorado, being too tropical for the *mauvaises terres* north. Then there are an *Araucaria* from Brazil; a *Carapa guianensis* from Senegal; a rare fern, the *Phyniatoda cuspidata*; the *Dianilla ensifolia*; a rose apple-tree from India, though it grows in San Domingo; the tree cactus, called the prickly pear, and also the cochineal cactus; a dreadful-looking cactus from Mexico, covered with warts and appearing like a mass of cucumbers stuck together, and reaching seven feet into the air; three beautiful talipot palms; an *agave* of small size but rare; a guava-tree, botanically called a *psidium*; a *yucca* from Guatemala—the *pulque* plant; a curious tree called the *Monstera deliciosa*, with fruit on it like green corn cobs, and a broad leaf deeply lobed, and of pennatifid shape, with circular holes; the lovely species of the banana called *musarosa*, cultivated in South America for its great purple flowers. The fruit is about an inch long. A Nephilium tree, known to Oriental travelers as the delicious leechee; a queer looking hibiscus; a mahogany tree called *Swietenia*, though it ought to be called *cahoba*; three specimens of the *Ficus elastica*, or India-rubber; one of the *Ficus religiosa*, so called because formerly an object of Turan worship; one of the *Ficus macrophylla*, so called from its big stem; a *Ficus Indica*, or banyan tree; the *Icica Indica*, or incense tree; the *Euphorbia speciosa*, poisonous, but not the bad one; a kind of aloe called the *Fourcroya sellon*, whose flowering stalk reaches forty feet into the air; a splendid tree fern called the *Dicksonia Antarctica*, probably 200 years old; the *Passiflora edulis*, a species of passion flower bearing edible fruit; the *Coffea Arabica*, or coffee tree, not in flower, unhappily; the *Theobroma cacao*, producing the cacao bean, from Caracas, Venezuela; the beastly smelling croton plant, a variegated specimen; two lovely *pittosporas*, from Java; a big sago palm, a *Ficus Australia*, from New South Wales, or rather from Queensland, and a *Mespulus Japonica*, which looks something like a cross between a camellia and a magnolia. There are also common things, lemon trees and orange trees loaded down with golden fruit, and splendid bananas, cape jessamines, and pampas grasses. And, by the bye, there is the Japanese camphor tree, the *Laurus camphora*, not the *Dryobalanops camphora* of South America, which is the most productive of the several trees that produce this gum; and many more are coming, notably a fine collection from Melbourne, Australia.

SLOW WORK ON THE ART HALL.

The Art Hall has lagged somewhat in consequence of delays upon delays in the glass for the dome. This had to be made in France, and the makers took their own time. At the present moment only the two first courses have been laid, and the weather is not favorable to the workmen. The short tower from which the dome springs is much more forward, and the emblematic groups of statuary at each corner have been placed in position. So also have the single figures at the corners of the vestibule roof, and nothing remains to be done in this particular save the placing in position of the eagles at the corners of the pavilion. Four of them are being hoisted up to-day. The appearance of the Art Hall from the exterior is daily becoming more imposing, and the adverse criticisms that have appeared in some papers charging it with "squattiness" are now visibly unjust. The fact is the building never was really "squatty," but the illustrations of it were. Nothing more vile artistically than the cuts in the *Graphic* could possibly be imagined, and if the officials paid for them with the idea of popularizing the Centennial, there is a heavy joke against them. The building itself was always a model of just proportion, as has been already pointed out in THE TIMES, but in the cheap process of the *Graphic* a result was achieved akin to those extraordinary efforts of amateur photography which carry the victim's nose to enormous lengths, twist his mouth up to his eye, and deprive him entirely of chin. The fore part of the Art Hall was brought forward and considerably foreshortened, the dome, being out of focus, was mixed up completely with the tower from which it springs, and thrown so far back into the distance that it acquired colossal proportions. It was the general remark of the New-York deputation who visited the grounds that the building was so superior to the *Graphic* "cuts" that it hardly seemed the same structure. If the Art Hall has been criticised as dumpy and squatty, it is entirely due to the impression caused by the *Graphic* pictures, intended to popularize it. Really the joke is a capital one upon the officials who paid for these extraordinary pictures, and reflects curiously upon their artistic perceptions.

The men are plastering wherever they can, and have already completed the rear vestibule and some of the rear rooms. They are hard at work in the rear corridor, and in the art saloons which, indeed, will soon be completed. The main entrance hall is a labyrinth of scaffolding for the same purpose, and undoubtedly when the Spring opens all this laborious work will be finished. Of course, in the grand reception hall nothing can be done until the glass is placed in the sashes of the dome. But all the immense details of the multitudinous moldings for decorative purposes have been completed. It is with pride I relate that the molds were all made in America, indeed in New-York, after drawings made in Philadelphia by Mr. Schwartzmann and his draughtsmen. Those casts that could be molded in a single piece were generally made in gelatine molds, the others in plaster of Paris molds. That we can do this thing quite as well as the best workmen in Paris is a glorious feather in our New-York cap, but I take the liberty of pointing out that the Centennial will demonstrate what our Cooper Institute and the Boston Technological Institute have done for America in this direction. In the emphatic language of Shakespeare "*taes* is Latin for a candle." Let us keep mum until next May, and then the world will be astounded at the strides New-York has made in artistic industries. We will show them some things in moldings and in carved furniture that will make the Paris ateliers quaver with apprehension. This is, perhaps, a digression, but who would not rejoice over the fact that we have made such strides in this particular? It would not have been suspected save for the Centennial. For example of what we can do: Here in the main entrance hall are two grand windows. Under the base of each is a paneling of Scagliola marble, the top of which is adorned with plaster moldings. The subject is a female head with loosely flowing hair. Below is a scroll work of fantastic design, and underneath masses of fruit and leaves. At the top of the molding is a garland and scroll work combined, which reaches from the end of the cornice to the flowing hair. The whole is 12 feet long and 4½ feet high. This has been molded in three pieces, the centre-piece containing the head being 6 feet long and 4½ feet high. I have seen the molding, and it is most artistically done, neither Paris nor Vienna being able to excel it. I saw, moreover, the capital of a pilaster of composite design, 3 feet long by 3 feet high. The edges were all sharp, the hollows clear, and there were no cracks nor indentations. Mr. Schwartzmann says that he will have good fresco-painters also, when the time comes. GAR.

BURNED AT SEA.

THE DETAILS OF THE LOSS OF THE SHIP JOHN PASCAL.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—The ship Victoria arrived here to-day from Calcutta with the officers and crew of the ship John Pascal, of Bangor, Me., which vessel was destroyed by fire on the passage from Calcutta to New-York. A portion of the crew has been previously reported as arriving at Plymouth, England, and their statement is fully corroborated by that of Capt. Talpey, the master. He reports: "Left Calcutta July 17. Nothing unusual took place until Aug. 28, forty-two days out. About midnight we were alarmed by smoke coming from the half-deck hatch; we commenced at once to break out cargo, and took on deck some three hundred bags of rubber. Soon after we found smoke issuing from the fore hatch; got the force-pump started, lifted the hatch and soon extinguished the fire. It was confined in some bags of linseed under the hatch. We then broke out cargo down to the lower deck and threw overboard all that was damaged; continued to work until all appeared dry and cool; we examined the cargo in different parts of the ship from time to time, and could find no signs of heat; soon after we came into cold and rough weather; were off the Cape of Good Hope for fifteen days, with strong north-west gales; after passing the Cape we soon got into fine weather; we now had little or no fear of fire, as the cargo in all parts of the ship was cold and dry; Sept. 28, or thirty days after the first fire, we were again alarmed by smoke coming from the fore hatch; the fire was so far abaft the hatch it could not be reached by the force-pump; the ship was so thoroughly ventilated that the flames spread rapidly; we then, as soon as possible, stopped all ventilation fore and aft, cut holes in the deck, and poured down water; also got a stream on from the engine and led the hose from the escape-pipe through the deck, hoping to stifle the fire, but without success; we now altered our course for St. Helena, 200 miles distant; it now became evident that it was impossible to save the ship; we then made preparations to leave in the boats when we could not stay by the ship any longer; at 8 A. M. we saw a ship; at 12 M. we attracted his attention, when he steered for us; it proved to be the ship Victoria, Capt. Atwood, from Calcutta for Boston, who kindly sent his boat to our assistance; at this time the fire had driven us from forward, and we had barely time to leave before the fire was bursting out in different parts of the ship. By the time we were safely on board the Victoria, the John Pascal was one sheet of flame. Everything that could be done by all on board to save the ship was done up to the very last moment."

MARYLAND'S ATTORNEY GENERAL.

GOV. GROOME'S LETTER TO THE CONTESTING CANDIDATE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—In reply to the letter of S. Teackle Wallis, Esq., Reform candidate for Attorney General at the recent election for State officers, to Gov. Groome, notifying him that he [Wallis] will contest the election of C. J. M. Gwinn, Esq., the Democratic candidate, Gov. Groome has addressed a communication to Mr. Wallis, saying that in view of the facts that the Constitution provides no mode in which the contest shall be conducted and that there is no legislation which reaches the case, he would be pleased to receive from Mr. Wallis and Mr. Gwinn, or their attorneys, at the earliest practicable day written arguments upon the question whether he [the Governor] can entertain the contest proposed, the extent of his powers in regard thereto, and the mode in which he should proceed to exercise them. The Governor names next Wednesday, the 24th, at 10 o'clock, as the time for filing the arguments in the Executive Chamber, at which time he will be prepared to hear from either side a verbal reply to the argument filed by the other. The Governor also requests Mr. Wallis, at the time of filing his written argument, to furnish him (the Governor) with an accurate statement of the ground upon which he (Wallis) basis his contest, and the character and extent of the evidence by which he proposes to maintain it, as this will expedite matters in case he (the Governor) decides that the constitutional provision is in itself so far efficacious as to enable him to hear the proposed contest.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Post Office at Big Flats, N. Y., was entered Saturday night and $100 worth of goods taken.

John Hassett, a car inspector at the Northern Central shops in Elmira, N. Y., was killed Saturday night by being run over by the cars.

George Russell, colored, was struck by a locomotive on the Worcester Railroad at Providence, R. I., on Saturday night, and killed.

T. W. Adams & Co., the suspended Stockbridge (Mass.) woolen manufacturers, put their liabilities at $72,000 and assets at $55,000. They can pay twenty-five cents on the dollar, and will probably not be forced into bankruptcy.

The stone-cutters on the new Welland Canal, Canada, have struck against a proposed reduction of thirty per cent. on day and piece work. They complain that the best of the piece was done in Summer, and that the contractors now desire them to do the hardest stone-cutting and at reduced prices.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cornell, a music teacher, recently from Italy, and intending soon to go to California, was found dead in bed at her boarding-house in Providence, R. I., Saturday evening. She had complained of feeling unwell. Among her effects were found bank books giving deposits in the Irving Savings Bank of New-York, and in the Safe Deposit Company of Providence. She is believed to have a brother in New-York, and friends in Boston and San Francisco.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—The *Gazette's* New-Orleans special says the Monitor Canonicus, now lying off that city, received orders to prepare to sail at a moment's notice, and has already laid in a supply of stores, fuel, and ammunition. None of her officers or men are permitted to come ashore, which leads to the belief that her commander is in hourly expectation of sailing orders. It is also reported that Commodore Cooper came to New-Orleans from Pensacola under orders from the Department at Washington to examine and report upon the advisability of making New-Orleans the base of operations in case of difficulties with Spain. It is stated that his examination has proved satisfactory, and that his report will be favorable.

ROBBERS SHOT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 21.—The *Courier-Journal's* Danville, Ky., special says Willis Walls and Ben Hardin, both colored, were shot and mortally wounded on Saturday night while attempting a robbery which the authorities had been informed by John Robertson, colored, would occur, he claiming to have overheard the conversation of the other parties, but they, who are dying, state that the whole affair was planned by Robertson. Their story is believed, and Robertson has been lodged in jail.

A MOTHER AND SON SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Last Saturday Lodicia and Albert Fredenburg, mother and son, were found guilty of the murder of Arlo Davis, in Grayville, Herkimer County, last June, and were sentenced by Judge Merwin, to be hanged on Friday, Dec. 31, at Herkimer. They were convicted upon the testimony of Mary Davis, daughter of Albert Fredenburg, who was an accomplice.

BOUNTY CONVICTED CONSPIRATORS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 21.—In the case of Barney McQuade and Martin Smith, of Cumberland, Allegheny County, on trial in the United States Circuit charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States of bounty money on a false claim, the jury last evening brought in a verdict of guilty.

THE STATUE TO LIBERTY.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN BANQUET.

SPEECH OF MINISTER WASHBURNE—A HANDSOME TRIBUTE TO FRENCH HISTORY—M. LABOULAYE RECALLS PLEASANT INCIDENTS OF FRANKLIN AND LAFAYETTE—LARGE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PROPOSED STATUE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 8, 1875.

I have already mentioned the idea, put forth by a number of our French friends, for erecting a colossal statue to Liberty upon Bedloe's Island, in New-York Harbor, and have spoken briefly of the project presented by M. Bartholdi, the sculptor. His statue, now exhibited in plaster, is a fine one indeed, and has been universally approved. It represents the genius of Liberty as a female figure, neatly draped, and holding a lamp high above her head with the right hand. It is entitled *La Liberté éclairant le Monde*. The statue itself is to be cast in bronze, and will be over one hundred feet in height above the granite pedestal. The idea at the bottom of this fine project is to erect a grand monument in souvenir of the ancient alliance and friendship between France and the United States. The cost of this monument is to be paid by subscriptions opened in both countries, but France proposes to bear the larger share. It would seem from present appearances that very little money would have to be subscribed on your side of the Atlantic, for the "Franco-American Committee," formed here for the purpose of carrying out this work, will soon have funds enough to pay its entire cost. A short time ago Americans in Paris were disposed to regret the lost days of the Empire, for they were no longer received in Parisian society with the same cordiality. We felt that we were unpopular, and stood coldly upon our dignity. The ridicule that Sardou and a certain number of vain and arrogant journalists had tried to throw upon us had produced some effect, and a few imprudences on the part of Americans had made us appear in the light of Radicals and sympathizers with the "Reds" of France. But error is soon bound to reach the end of its chain. Abler writers—more refined gentlemen and more dignified writers—like Laboulaye, Lemonin, Henri de Pène, and other celebrities of the French literary world—soon began to do us justice. Their clear heads and logical minds saw that we had nothing in common with the French "Reds." They have turned the tide once more in our favor. No sooner was the old subject of the Franco-American alliance mentioned than friends surged up in every direction, and we have been greatly astonished to find the number so great. Not only is the number of our friends far greater than we had reason to suppose, but those friends show a depth of sympathy that was entirely unsupposed. For instance, as soon as it was proposed to erect this statue in souvenir of that old-time friendship, one man begged the privilege of giving the bronze necessary for the statue, which, according to the first estimates, will cost him 64,000 francs. This gentleman wishes his name kept secret, but I hope to give it by and by. Many other Frenchmen have put their names down for large sums, and the number of those who solicit the honor of associating their names with this work is really incredible. Hearing of this an American gentleman residing in Paris put his name down for a considerable sum also, and remarked that in his opinion the rôles had been reversed. Instead of allowing the French to erect a statue in New-York Harbor we ought to place one upon the banks of the Seine, and if some one would start the project he would subscribe $10,000 from his own purse. This shows how all of us who live abroad have been touched by the generous idea of our French friends. But there is more pleasure in giving than in receiving, it is said, and our friends are taking so much real pleasure and pride in their generous undertaking that it would be cruel to offer a single objection. Let us meet them at least half way, however, and insist, in souvenir of the aid their ancestors gave us in our War of Independence, upon subscribing as much as they do for this work.

THE HOTEL DU LOUVRE BANQUET.

On Saturday evening the "Franco-American Committee" gave a banquet at the Hotel du Louvre. About two hundred persons were invited, and among them were many of the most distinguished men of France. Indeed, no dinner given for years has united so many celebrities. M. Laboulaye presided, having Gen. Schenck on his right, who had come over for the purpose of attending the banquet; on his left was M. Kern, the Swiss Minister, and opposite him Mr. Washburne, the guest of the evening. At the same table I remarked the grandsons of Lafayette and Rochambeau, the Comte de Bouillé, who wore the order of Cincinnatus, given to his grandfather and inherited by right of primogeniture; Léon Say, Jules Simon, M. Caillaux, Marquis d'Abzac, and M. D'Harcourt, representing MacMahon, Admirals Rothuau and Jurien La Graviere, Col. Forney, Gen. Sickles, and Consul General Torbert. There were notabilities at every table, but perhaps my side had the greater number of spirituel convives. On my right were the Comte de Serrurier, whose father was Minister to Washington; Halanzier, and Edmond About; opposite me were Dr. Ricord, Offenbach, Arsene Houssaye, Henri de Pène, Aurelian Schall, Jules Claretie, Albert Delpit, and Regis Ginoux; on my left were Henri Legay, the romance writer; Thomas Grimm, Dr. Crane, Weston, and three minor lights of Parisian journalism; and a little further on were Baron de Soubeyran, Dr. Evans, Simonin, Alexandre Dumas, Victor Cochinat, Oscar Commettant, Emile de Girardin, Vice Consul Hooper, Edward King, M. De Chennevières, M. Du Sommerard, and others too numerous to mention, for before each plate sat a man distinguished for something, or prominent in some walk in life. The hall, which was beautifully frescoed and gilt, had been finely decorated for the occasion. In each panel hung festoons of French and American flags about the arms of the two countries, or about the portraits of Marshal De MacMahon, Gen. Grant, Lafayette, and Rochambeau. At the end was a large painting illuminated, showing the City and harbor of New-York by night, with the grand monument rising in front.

The first speaker after dinner was Henri Martin, the historian, and I am sorry to say that a very bad choice was made. M. Martin is not an orator, and although what he said, or read, might have been very interesting, I was unable to catch ten words of his discourse. He had the bad taste to read for more than half an hour, thus preventing us from hearing men who could speak better, and who could hence entertain the company. I may also say that the other speeches were too long, but they had the excuse of being exceedingly good. M. Laboulaye was to follow Henri Martin, but he

ceded the floor to Mr. Washburne, who made the following impromptu speech :

MR. WASHBURNE'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN : I regret that I am not able to respond in your own beautiful language, and must, therefore, in my own tongue—which is so well understood by most of the gentlemen present—return my profound thanks and the thanks of my countrymen who are present with us here to-night, to your esteemed Vice President, M. Henri Martin, for the toast he has proposed to Gen. Grant, the President of the United States, and for the just tribute he has paid to that distinguished man, whose great public services have secured him the esteem and gratitude of his countrymen, and the respect of the people of all nations. [Cheers.] And perhaps I might stop here, without presuming to go further, for when a friend spoke to me ab ut your proposed banquet I told him I hoped that if it should be my happiness to be present, it would not be expected that I should make a speech, for the reason, in the first place, that I was out of that line and habit, and in the second place, that my Government discouraged speech-making by its diplomatic representatives, which idea I approve of so fa. as applied to myself. [laughter,] though it might well be relaxed in favor of gentlemen so distinguished as speakers as our Minister in England, Gen. Schenck, and our late Minister in Spain, Gen. Sickles, who have honored this occasion with their presence. [Applause.] I think, however, something might be pardoned to the spirit of this hour. I must confess that in such an atmosphere of international friendship and kindly feeling, and with such an interchanging of fraternal sentiments as we see manifested here, it is almost impossible to keep silent or to refrain from giving utterance to some of the emotions which crowd upon me. Memories are awakened, precious indeed to all French and American hearts. [Loud applause.] Nothing could be more touching and inspiring than the magnificent conception of your countrymen to erect a monument upon our shores, fashioned by the marvelous and cunning hand of your gifted artist, M. Bartholdi, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the independence of the United States, and to remain an imperishable souvenir of the abiding friendship between France and the American colonies, sealed with the best blood of both countries. [Great applause.] This work, inaugurated in France by some of her most distinguished sons, in that paternal spirit with fills every American with pride and gratitude, and which will receive such an impetus to-night will, I am sure, be responded to in the same spirit by our countrymen at home. [Cheers.] Though history has recorded on its brighest and most enduring pages the stupendous events connected with the independence of my country, it is well for us, at the end of a century, to recall some of those incidents which have led to results far surpassing all that the most sanguine imagination could then have conceived. Your intimate knowledge, Mr. President, of the history of your own country at that period takes you back a century gone by—and permit me to speak in parenthesis of your knowledge of my own country, its history, its institutions, and its people, for though I believe you have never set foot upon our hospitable and generous soil [applause], a voyage which I trust you have only postponed until the Centennial year [aughter], yet you seem to know more about our country than many of us who are "native and to the manner born." [Cheers.] A hundred years ago that great statesman of France, the Count de Vergennes, whose name adds lustre to your annals and whose memory will ever be cherished gratefully by Americans, filled the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was the life, the soul, the spirit of all that there was in France which led to the alliance with the American colonies. It was in 1776 that the Continental Congress first sent two Commissioners to Europe —Silas Deane, of Connecticut, and Arthur Lee, of Virginia. The purpose was to seek assistance and support "from some European nation;" and three days ago, turning over the archives of your Foreign Office, I came upon the original instructions of those Commissioners, which say in that good old-fashioned and somewhat quaint English of the time, "France has been pitched upon for the first application, from an opinion, that if we should, as there is a great appearance we shall, come to a total separation from Great Britain, she would be looked upon as the power whose friendship it would be fittest for us to obtain and cultivate." And, Sir, it was with an extraordinary interest that I read in your foreign archives the original letter, addressed to the Count de Vergennes, written in the plain, bold hand of Dr. Franklin, (who had been joined to Messrs. Deane and Lee,) and signed by him, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee proposing an alliance between France and the Colonies, and dated Dec. 23, 1776. This was the base and foundation of that alliance of the friendship between the two countries, now being traditional, and which it is our hope and prayer may be perpetual. [Prolonged applause.] Deane and Lee were comparatively unknown men in Europe, but the fame of Dr. Franklin had preceded him to the Old World, and he was already regarded as the first philosopher and statesman of the age. His name was destined to be saluted with reverence and homage wherever civilization should exist, to the end of the philosophic ages. [Applause.] It is French men who have always paid exceptional honor to the memory of Dr. Franklin. It was your great Turgot who glorified him as having "drawn the lightning from the heavens and wrenched the sceptre from tyrants." [*Très-bien*, and loud applause.] He lived long in your beautiful and unrivaled city, there as to-day holding its empire over the world, maintaining always the republican simplicity of his character and life, garbed in the dress of his own Quaker City of Philadelphia, which he loved so well, ever welcomed at the Tuileries and at the Palace of Versailles in his shad-bellied coat, and as the gossip of the time has it, that when more than three score and ten, he was the Parisian bobbyancy of his spirit and the gayety of his disposition, than he danced with the ladies of the brilliant court of Louis XVI. [Laughter and applause.] No man can read the French history of that period without being lost in wonder and admiration at the power, energy, and resources of France at that epoch, just before her great revolution. When the treaty of alliance was signed, the martial heart of France was fired, and never did the sympathies of a people go out as did those of France towards the struggling American Colonies. Armed men seemed to spring from the ground. Eager men rushed into all your arsenals, and your workshops to fabricate the material for that warlike expedition, such as the world had never before seen; unparalleled activity reigned everywhere, and everywhere was heard the busy note of preparation and the sound of "hammers closing rivets up." Listening in imagination to the ring in your hunared dockyards, we might apply the lines of Longfellow, our most gifted American poet:

"What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a furnace, what a heat,
Were forged the anchors of our hope!"

[Loud applause.]

Great as France is to-day, and great and powerful as I trust she ever may be [loud marks of approval;] abounding in resources, activity, intelligence, and wealth, with all the adjuncts of these modern days —steam, and steel, and telegraph—it seems to me difficult to conceive that she could now accomplish more in the same time than she accomplished a century ago. [*Très-bien, très-bien.*] It is almost incredible that in a short time she should have fitted out and sent to sea sixty-seven ships and transports, and sixty-one frigates and corvettes, loaded with all the material and provisions of war, to buffet the waves and storms and tempests of the Atlantic seas to extend the hand of friendship and support to my countrymen in the day of their greatest trial. [Enthusiastic cheering.] But I must hurry to an end. There are others here whose eloquent words will find a more ready echo than any that might fall from me; for I see about me many of your compatriots, so well and honorably known and so distinguished for ability and patriotism; members of your Ministry, who by their presence show their sympathy in the great object that you have in view, honorable Deputies, Judges, high military and naval officers, advocates, savants, poets, literary men, and representatives of the great industrial interests of France which has established the reputation of your country in that line the world over; besides many of my compatriots, well known and honored at home and abroad. [Marks of adhesion.] But I cannot close without rendering the triunte of my country's eternal gratitude toward France. After him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen"—I pause in the presence of the second great figure in our revolutionary history, whose name trembles on my lip—Lafayette. [Emotion.] Washington and Lafayette—names that will forever be linked together in glory, and live so long as civil liberty shall have a votary in either hemisphere. [Great and prolonged applause.] And the names of many others of your countrymen will also be forever cherished in the hearts and in the memories of the American people. There was Rochambeau, commanding so successfully all your French forces, and at the end sharing the honor and glory with Washington in receiving the standards of Cornwallis at Yorktown. With what pride my countrymen here to-night welcome the presence of the grandsons of Lafayette, and Rochambeau, and De Boulié; and our hearts and hands go out to them in grateful recognition of the services of their ancestors to our country. [Loud applause.] I might go on enumerating your countrymen who won immortal renown in that great struggle for our independence—D'Estaing, de Grafe, the Duc De Lauzun, the Chevalier De Ternay, De Choiseul, De Chatellux, De Barras, and others; but their names shall not die, but be forever cherished in the archives of the nation's memory. [Applause.] And never, Sir, never will my countrymen forget the courage, fortitude, and sufferings of the French private soldier, who marched shoulder to shoulder, and elbow touching elbow with the American soldier, and poured out his blood like water in defense of our liberties. Their ashes lie mingled with the soil of so many blood-stained battle-fields, and may the turf ever grow green and the wild flowers ever blossom over their unknown and undistinguished graves! [Great emotion.] Thanking again M. Henri Martin for the toast he bore to the President of the United States, and thanking the gentlemen present for the great kindness with which they have greeted it, will you permit me to offer a sentiment :

"Marshal de MacMahon, President of the French Republic, the brave soldier and honest man, who in civil life has illustrated the truth that the most exalted and successful statesmanship rests upon the solid foundation of honor, integrity, and unswerving devotion to the public good."

[Long-continued applause.]

SPEECH OF M. LABOULAYE.

M. Laboulaye followed in a speech of great interest, but I regret to be obliged to cut it down. He said :

GENTLEMEN : We are assembled here to celebrate and to cement the friendship which unites France and the United States. This friendship is of very old date, and when America celebrates next year the hundredth anniversary of her own independence she will also celebrate her old alliance with France. [Applause. *Très bien! Très bien!*] Indeed, as Mr. Washburne said just now, when the delegates met at Philadelphia to declare the independence of the Colonies, they felt that they had but one support in Europe, and that was France. [Applause.] And the first present in return that America made to France was the sending here of Franklin. When Franklin arrived here he was seventy years of age, and when Congress charged him with this mission he replied in the ingenuous language of a patriot: "It is the end of the piece, the border of the cloth; do what you please with it; you cannot do better with an old man like me than to make a martyr of him." Indeed, if he had then been taken by the English he would have ended by the halter. In France, even, his position was not very secure. The laws of extradition were very simple in 1776. The King of France is that respect, did whatever he pleased. He could have given the Doctor up to the English. But I need not tell you that such was not the idea of King Louis XVI. The *bonhomme* Franklin had ten times more *finesse* than the cleverest of the French. With his long hair without powder, his sober costume without embroidery or gold, he was the best of diplomats. He very soon got the French Government upon his side, and not only the Government, but the whole nation. The first thing he did was to present his grandson to Voltaire. Voltaire was then equal to all the journals of to-day. He was popularity personified. Franklin took his grandson to Voltaire, who placed his hands upon the child's head, and said—"God and liberty." This was the only benediction worthy of the son of Franklin. We accepted Franklin as one of our own. There are many persons in France today who would be greatly astonished to be told that Franklin was not a Frenchman. [Laughter and applause.] We have him, at any rate, and we mean to keep him. [Prolonged applause.] At the moment that Dr. Franklin arrived in Paris, France in turn sent one of her children to America. I say "child" with reason, for he was nothing more. It was a young man who would not be accepted to-day as a volunteer for one year. It was the Marquis of Lafayette. Married at sixteen years, at nineteen he was stationed in the garrison at Metz when a dinner was given to the Duke of Gloucester, brother of the King of England. He heard this Prince speak with disdain of the American insurgents who had had the audacity to declare themselves independent. "On hearing this language," said Lafayette, "my heart was immediately enlisted." Hastening to Paris he proposed to his two friends, Noailles and De Segur, to go with him to America. Nothing could stop him. He had taken for his device *Cur non?*—Why not? Noailles and De Segur, both as young as their friend, were prevented by their families from going. Lafayette then went to the aged Marshal De Broglie, who said to him, "My boy, I saw your great uncle die in Italy, I saw your father fall at Minden; I don't want to see you go get yourself killed in America." Nothing could check the ardent faith of Lafayette; and he was sustained by the devotion of an admirable wife, who sacrificed everything in order that her husband might go out in the defense of liberty. When the young Marquis presented himself to the American representatives they said to him, "How can we give you service in America, when we have no money, no arms, no ships." Lafayette replied by fitting out a ship at his own expense. The French Court wished to stop him, but he sent his ship to Spain, joined her in the disguise of a courier, and bravely confided his fortune to the ocean, at the risk of being taken by the English. When this hero of nineteen years arrived at Philadelphia, where the Congress was sitting, he was in the midst of that crowd of persons always seen during revolutions; men very brave, but often full of intrigue and exigent; every one of whom demand to be made at least Major General. At first badly received, Lafayette sent this simple note to Congress: "The Marquis de Lafayette asks two things: To serve as a volunteer; to serve at his own expense." Some attention was then paid to this gentleman who presented himself in a way so different from the rest. A few days after he was introduced to Washington. The American General, placed in front of the brilliant French officer, told him that his men were little used to fine manœuvres, and did not have the elegance in the use of arms that the troops of the Continent had. In other words, they knew nothing about the Prussian sort of tactics. "I have come," said Lafayette, "not to criticise, but to learn." Washington, touched by so much candor and modesty, took Lafayette upon his staff in his military family, and loved him like a son. From that time there sprung up a friendship which nothing could disturb. Washington always had for Lafayette the tenderness of a father, and Lafayette always had for Washington the respect and devotion of a son. Lafayette went through the famous campaign of 1777, and was wounded at Brandywine; then passed the Winter at Valley Forge, made famous by the sufferings the troops had to endure. In 1779 Lafayette returned to France. It was then announced that the King had decided to fight for the "insurgents;" Lafayette wished to fight under the French flag. He was received with immense enthusiasm; he says that he himself was greatly astonished at it. "The 1st of June," he says, "all the ladies wanted to kiss me." Hardly had he reached Versailles before the Queen had him named Colonel of the dragoons of the King. But it was not, however, that Lafayette had come to seek in France; what he wanted was arms and money for his dear allies. "It is lucky," said the old Minister Maurepas, "that this young man has not taken a fancy to move Versailles, for he would send everything out to America." [Applause.] In 1780 Lafayette returned to America and announced the coming of Gen. De Rochambeau with a corps of four thousand men; not more brave, but better armed than the troops of the United States. They might have disputed the priority if Louis XVI., with admirable delicacy, had not decided in advance that the French troops should be considered as auxiliaries, and be placed underthe command of Gen. Washington. The two armies combined forced the commander of the English forces, Lord Cornwallis, to shut himself up in Yorktown, to which siege was laid. Viomesnil and Saint-Simon commanded the French troops under the orders of Rochambeau; Lafayette was at the head of the American troops. Yorktown was obliged to surrender on the 19th of October, 1781; peace was thus assured; England renounced a sterile war. Lafayette came back to France; he was named a General, and, by a delicate attention, the Comte de Segur, Minister of War, dated his commission from the date of the surrender of Yorktown. Shall I speak of that French Army which made the expedition to America? Gentlemen, we have in the museum of Versailles a hall of the Crusades; it would not be less interesting to make a hall for the war in America, and to assemble there the names of that French nobility which disputed the honor of going to the United States to fight for liberty.

This is only the first part of M. Laboulaye's speech, which was quite long, but I have given enough to show that it is full of interest to us as it is to the French.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The following Post Office changes have been ordered during the week ending Nov. 20, 1875 :

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—D. B. Tenney, Molunous, Aroostook County, Me.; Mrs. Elizabeth Given, Wales, Aroostook County, Me.; O. W. Orcutt, South Barton, Orleans County, Vt. Name Changed—East Charlotte, Cuttenden County, Vt., to West Charlotte.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Samuel B. Olivet, East Park, Dutchess County; Beriah Wilbur, Indian Lake, Hamilton County; Charles T. Russell, South Bombay, Franklin County. Name Changed—Van Elton, Chemung County, to Swartwood, and George B. Pompelly appointed Postmaster.

New-Jersey.—Postmaster Appointed—Charles W. Price, Shrewsbury, Monmouth County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmaster Appointed—J. O. Edgcomb, Kettle Creek, Potter County. Name Changed—Hammond's Creek, Tioga County, to Millerton. Discontinued—Beaverville, Monroe County; Staunton Mills, Somerset County.

Maryland.—Postmasters Appointed—Martin L. Hightman, Burkettsville, Frederick County; R. J. Dodson, St. Michaels, Talbot County; Mrs. Jane Brayshaw, Woodberry, Baltimore County.

A WOMAN JAILOR.

Mrs. D. W. C. Jones, the jailor of Hudson County, N. J., is the only woman in the State holding official position. Her husband, who was a soldier in the Federal Army, had been jailor for five years. Three years ago he died, and his widow was elected by the Board of Chosen Freeholders to the position for his unexpired term, and was afterward re-elected for a full term. Attorney General Vanatta, a few weeks ago, on application of Hon. J. H. Lippincott, counsel to the Board of Freeholders, decided that under the State laws no woman could hold official position, and an effort was made to remove her. A two-thirds vote was required, however, and it being impossible to secure this the effort failed. Some members of the board held, however, that since she holds the office illegally, the county is without a jailor, and that no removal is necessary. Accordingly, at the last meeting of the board, a motion to go into the election of a new jailor was made and carried. Seven or eight candidates were nominated, and the votes were so divided up between them that no choice could be made. Since the agitation begun Mrs. Jones has become an object of sympathy to the leaders of the woman suffrage movement, and has been in receipt of letters from a number of them urging her not to surrender her position except at the command of a court of justice. She has taken counsel in the matter, and will contest her right to hold the office in the courts of the State. Another effort will probably be made at the next meeting of the board to oust her.

AN OBJECTIONABLE BANKING LAW.

A circular has been issued by some of the banks of this City, Wilmington, Philadelphia, and Baltimore urging on the other banks to secure signatures to a petition to be presented to Congress with a view to securing the repeal of the law requiring the affixing of a two-cent stamp on checks. The circular says that the stamp has been "a continual cause of annoyances and misunderstandings;" that it is objectionable in the consequent "surveillance over the private transactions of depositors, and in the onerous and humiliating coats liable to fall upon the banking institutions, notwithstanding all ordinary precautions on the part of their officers;" that "the true interest of our Government and of our people is that this tax should be promptly repealed;" that "the time has come for this action," and that "it only needs a proper and persistent representation of the case to the Administration and to Congress to remedy what may otherwise yet linger for years to come." A special agent has been selected by the banks to bring the matter before Congress at soon as a sufficient number of signatures shall be obtained.

THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

A STAGE-COACH RIDE IN NEW-MEXICO

THE LACK OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES A SERIOUS DETRIMENT TO THE TERRITORY—AN IMPOSITION ON TRAVELERS —THE BEAUTIES OF FISHER'S PEAK— A MUSHROOM TOWN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAS ANIMAS, Colorado, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1875.

If anything is more detrimental to the progress of New-Mexico than the thriftlessness of its native population, it is the lack of facilities for the transportation of freight and passengers between the interior of the Territory and the railway. Ever since the Pacific Roads were first projected the land-owners and speculators with capital invested have lived in delusive hope of seeing a locomotive and a train of cars entering Santa Fé. Six years ago the eight or nine little Anglo-Spanish newspapers which supply the local news predicted that two months after the completion of the Kansas Pacific to Kit Carson an extension would place Santa Fé within a forty-eight hours' ride of St. Louis. Hundreds of times since they have earnestly assured their readers that gangs of men would immediately begin to lay the ties, and it is impossible to glance at them to-day without meeting one of these over-sanguine and imaginative paragraphs. But the Territory is almost as inaccessible now as it was several years ago. The nearest approaches to it are 300 miles distant from the capital—being the Denver and Rio Grande narrow-gauge railroad at Pueblo, and the branch of the Kansas Pacific at Las Animas. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road also enters the latter place, to which it was completed within the past few weeks, and on some distant day it may reach Santa Fé, but land-owners and speculators had better not look for it too eagerly if they value the inestimable blessing of a peaceful mind. At present the rate for express matter carried by coach between the railroads and Santa Fé is twenty-two cents per pound, which is an effectual prohibition on the use of that conveyance, and common freight is transported from the railroad to the interior by ox-teams, which are often months on the way, the time consumed being as variable as a woman's will—regular only in its irregularity. No one will need to be told what the consequences of this inadequacy are. There is scarcely a piece of mechanism of any kind in the Territory, for the reason that unless a duplicate of every rivet and rod is kept on hand, a break-down renders the machine useless for the months that must elapse while duplicates are being obtained from the States. A Buckeye mower is as great a curiosity to the average native as a chapter of Arabic would be, and threshing-machines are substituted by a process that would have reflected little credit on the economy or ingenuity of ten centuries ago. The threshing is done on a floor of adobe in a circular stockade of unhewn logs inserted vertically in the ground. The wheat is heaped in the centre of this, and the cattle are then driven in to trample the grain from the chaff. Sometimes, from either indolence or carelessness, the stockade is dispensed with, and I have seen five adult persons fully occupied in reducing a small stack of wheat by driving a flock of sheep around its edges. An exhibition of this kind would add considerable interest to the Centennial, or some museum of antiquities, as an antithesis to other features of "our nation's progress."

But the inadequacy exists not only in the transportation of freight. The accommodations for travelers are poorer still. A man willing and able to "rough it" who comes to examine the Territory as a field for investment or settlement, may buy a light wagon and a pair of horses or mules at the railway terminus, thence traveling in his own way. If his means will not allow this, he can purchase for $25 or less a long-suffering little *burro* or donkey, which will carry him and his pack twenty miles a day. But those who are making a hurried journey between Santa Fé and the railroad are compelled to use the coach, by which the fare is twenty cents a mile for each passenger, and twenty-two cents a pound for all baggage weighing over forty pounds. If the traveler happens to have an ordinary-sized trunk with him the cost between Pueblo and Santa Fé (300 miles) is thus brought up to about $80. But it is not of the exorbitant charges, monstrous as they are, that he has most to complain. Not the least regard is paid to his comfort or health. He is maltreated in a way unparalleled, I believe, in any other civilized or semi-civilized region.

When our work took us over the road, the sight of the lumbering old stage rolling along at a dead-alive pace with four unhappy passengers cooped up inside invariably filled me with dread, for I remembered that I, too, would have to submit to the torture. But my anticipations were far exceeded in misery by the realization. The members of the expedition were engaged for three weeks in the country south of Las Vegas, and here your correspondent left them to return East, making the journey to the railway at Las Animas by the Santa Fé coach, which passes through the town at 5 o'clock A. M. Thirty minutes before that hour, on a cold, dark morning, I stood under the portico of Chapman's ranch and hotel, quite uncertain as to whether I would be able to get a seat or not. Sometimes, I was told, the coach came in empty, sometimes it was full. In the latter case, I could either wait until the following day, or ride in the "boot." If it was full again the next day, I still would have to wait, and there seemed to be a sickening possibility that I might become old and gray in waiting at Las Vegas. But abuses of the Southern Overland Mail and Express Company have filled the traveling community with such a degree of terror that their vehicles are not usually overcrowded with passengers, and believe that their principal emolument accrues from a postal subsidy, which, although recently reduced from over one hundred thousand dollars per annum to $30,000, still yields a handsome profit. At all events, the coach arrived from Santa Fé empty, and I prepared to follow the directions given me for making myself as comfortable as possible. In the first place, I was told to bribe the conductor with at least six drinks to take the seats from the inside to the outside, so as to leave me plenty of room; secondly, to bribe the driver with six more drinks not to "peach" on the conductor, and thirdly, to bribe one of the station-masters to strew an extra quantity of hay—for my ease in reclining—on the bottom of the coach. With all the trepidation of a guilty conscience I did this disgraceful work of corruption, and watched the whisky gurgling down the three bronzed throats with irresistible admiration for the constitutions that could endure it. I was in such a nervous hurry to "fix things" that I forgot to speak of the favors I wanted until I had paid to the bar-keeper, when the conductor, wiping his mouth with the back of his hand, stuttered, "Just full." I imagined he referred to his bibulous capacity and considered the remark very appropriate, but after gulping some ice-water, which was in the same proportion to the spirits as *Falstaff's* pennyworth of bread to the gallons of sack scored to him, he continued, "Four of you will just balance her, and we'll go sailin', sailin', sailin' (bis) along like a lovely (bis) little moonbeam. All 'a-board!" He was very much affected by the thought of the lovely little moonbeam, as I was when I found that three burly Texan stockmen, red-eyed, sallow, and sleepy-looking after last night's debauch, were to be my fellow-passengers in the miserable journey of fifty-three hours before me; and with many misgivings I entered the coach and squeezed myself into a seat.

You probably have no idea of how jovial a ruffian a Texan stockman is—how infinite his profanity, how broad his sense of humor, how audacious and defiant all his instincts. Compared with his frolicsome outbursts the wildest doings of a San Francisco "hoodlum" or a Bowery "butcher boy" are as tame as the frisky effervescence of a lamb. His coat-tail of sensibilities is always in the way of discussion, and the foot that treads on it has the same effect as a hammer striking a can of nitroglycerine. His voice is tuned to the most trenchant of oaths emphasized by the staccato accompaniment of a Colt's seven-shooter, and—perhaps because he deals in beeves—his great delight is a broil, especially in the form of a free fight at close quarters. Two of my companions were stupid and sleepy when we started, but the constant jolt of the coach kept them half awake and swearing. The third occupied himself in dressing an ugly pistol wound in the abdomen, which he proudly exhibited to me as the memorial of a recent combat near the borders of old Mexico. As the sun rose, however, two bottles were produced from under the seat, and then—well, may I be spared a repetition of the same experience. In two hours the bottles were tossed out of the window after having circulated from hand to hand until they were drained to a drop, and in inverse ratio to the depression of the contents, the spirits of the men increased in buoyancy until their exuberance was terrible to behold. The conductor looked in and grinned, while I crouched into a corner apprehensively watching the elephantine play which threatened to crush me every moment. I protested and entreated in vain. The bigbooted ruffians hugged, bit, and rolled over each other in wild glee, and as we jolted over the hillocks they bounced to the roof and came down like lumps of lead. In the course of a few hours they partly subsided, however, and dropped down into the bottom of the coach. Even their stomachs were not proof against the combined effects of Los Vegas whisky and the oscillation of the coach. Their faces whitened to a deathly hue, and the smiles waned into the idiotic vacancy of drunkenness. One of them struggled up to the window and put his head out—for what purpose I can only guess—and when he sat down again he hiccoughed, "Never in a cosh in all my life that wasn't sea shick," afterward relapsing into his former state of silent imbecility. The others lay huddled together in the most agonizing of positions, with their heads bent on their chests and their limbs doubled under them, all unconscious of suffering, in a befuddled sleep. And the day went on dreadfully as we rolled through some of the least interesting country I had yet seen—everlasting reaches of plain, a dull yellow in color, like a corn-field after harvest, and frequently upraised into the curious hills called "hogbacks," which are approached by an easy acclivity on one side, and on the other side present a sheer rocky front. At stations from six to ten miles apart we obtained relays of horses, although our speed never exceeded four miles an hour and it occasionally dwindled down to two. The road was atrociously bad, and the coach seemed to leap into the air, so severe was the jolting.

For the greater part of the first day's ride my companions were insensible, but toward evening they revived and climbed out through the windows on to the roof, so that I spent one quiet hour alone in comparative comfort. The "coach" was not a spacious Concord, such as you may have pictured. It was about the size of a coupé, with two benches, six inches wide and three and a half feet long, stretched athwart. It was covered with canvas, and was without glass windows, the substitutes for them being blinds fastened with a buckle and strap. The bottom was strewn with dirt and hay—principally dirt—and the seats were covered with leather. These accommodations were intended for four passengers, and by dint of much squeezing that number could seat themselves; but the prospect of confinement in this narrow space for more than two days and two nights was beyond endurance. Sleep was impossible, and when we were packed up for the night, and I was wedged in between the besotted stockmen, with my arms and legs bound to one position—when the cold wind swept in through the many crevices, and my head ached and eyes were heavy, I prayed that Heaven would not forget Barlow, Sanderson & Co. Many are the sins you will answer for, unkindest and most extortionate of Jehus! Many the headaches, many the sleepless hours, great the hunger you have caused your unoffending and liberal patrons! On the first day we had breakfast at 9 A. M., consisting of buffalo meat, eggs and bread. The next meal was at 8 P. M., consisting of fried pork, bread and coffee. At 5 A. M., on the second day, a negro appeared at the coach door with the inquiry: "Say, you fel's! Want any breakfas' heah?" A heavy boot was playfully thrust into his face, and accompanied with a jocular request that he should go to ——. I scarce closed my eyes during the long night. How the coach held together in the concussions it was subjected to was a puzzle which I pondered over until I dozed and a more violent shock than ever restored me to wakefulness.

On the morning of the second day we crossed the Rocky Mountains by the Raton Pass, with its romantic scenery, and came in sight of Fisher's Peak, a truncated cone, glowing with the warm colors of Autumn foliage. It resembles an enormous tumulus rather than a natural formation, and its successive terraces are ribbed with deeply-colored rock. Its northern front extends to the south-east in a long line of cliffs so even on the edge that they suggest a wall artificially built for the protection of the thriving little town, with its straggling streets and rude wooden buildings, that lies to the north. We have left the adobes of New-Mexico behind, and in Trinidad, Colorado, we see all the activity and promise of a well-to-do frontier settlement. Even in those Mexican towns where Americans are settled the dead weight of the people's heritage of oppression, ignorance, and vice obstructs enterprise and is felt in a pervading atmosphere of decay. The best friends of the Territory acknowledge that its progress will be retarded until the Mexicans are superseded by immigrants of a more energetic and moral character. And entering Colorado from the south by the stage road, one is immediately "struck" by the contrast between the two Territories that presents itself. Less than ten years ago the site of Trinidad had not been chosen. To-day it is covered with houses and stores occupied by a rapidly-increasing population. It is the centre of a large trade in hides and wool, and will soon have a connection with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. Sitting in a store at Albuquerque one day, some friends of mine declared they could tell whether a Mexican or an American was passing outside by the sound of the footsteps, and they fully proved their ability to do so. The Mexican's step was invariably laggard, the American's quick and nervous. The streets of Trinidad are not crowded, but all the people are busy, and have that energy of movement which creates the contrast alluded to.

At this town the roads to Pueblo and Las Animas meet, and the passengers to the latter place are transferred to another and yet smaller coach. The stockmen contemplated "lying over," but they eventually decided to continue the journey, and another passenger was added to our number—a small, fussy, talkative Methodist preacher. He rode with the driver during the afternoon, when the beautiful Spanish Peaks and glorious old Pike's were in view—the latter, looming up over more than a hundred miles, as prominently as when I first saw it from the Union Pacific Railway five months before. But in the evening he came inside and wedged himself into a corner. The Texans had lost their spirits or they would probably have thrown him out of the window, but instead of that they determined to smoke him out on to the box again. They filled the foulest of pipes with the vilest of tobacco and puffed thick clouds into his face. They swore the roundest of oaths and sang the vilest of songs. The poor old gentleman coughed a mild protest, and complained that some of the songs, which would have shocked the audience of a Water street dance-house, were "a little coarse." He was as determined to be amiable and conciliatory as his tormentors were determined to be mischievous, but they would not desist, and when the coach stopped at midnight for supper, the only meal we had in thirteen hours, he resumed his seat on the box and retained it throughout the bitterly cold night. We were detained an hour while supper was being cooked in the log-house before which we had pulled up, and were supplied with eggs and beefsteak at the usual price of a dollar a head. Another sleepless night went by, and at 10 o'clock on the next morning we arrived at Las Animas. Until lately the traveler was compelled to spend a day here, as the Kansas Pacific train left, by a special arrangement with the hotel proprietor, I suppose, an hour or two before the coach arrived; but since the completion of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé route, a train leaves on both roads at noon daily. I took great pains to find out on which road the stockmen intended to travel, and succeeding, I resisted their kind invitations to travel with them, and bought a ticket by the other line.

A letter which I have just received from Mr. Frank O. Maxon, chief topographer of party No. 3, Colorado Division, Lieut. William L. Carpenter in charge, contains the following: "Leaving Santa Fé I went up the mountains with a packer, and for three weeks had a very difficult time, getting caught in heavy snow-storms, running out of provisions, going two entire days without food, killing my mule by overwork, and, finally, catching up with the rest of the party near your old camp at Koslowsky's ranch. Since then I have not had a day's rest; all has been on the go, and when I shall be through I do not know."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

NEWSPAPER FULMINATIONS — REINFORCEMENTS FROM SPAIN—A NEW GENERAL ORDER—FRESH BARBARITIES IN PROSPECT—DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 15, 1875.

The recent supposed negotiations between the Madrid and Washington Cabinets respecting Cuba, and the new interest arisen respecting Cuban affairs in the United States, by reason of the supposed opinions of the President regarding matters in this island, have naturally excited the wrath of the "loyal," and we are now treated to a succession of wild articles on the subject, both in the *Diario* and *Voz de Cuba*. A recent editorial of the *Voz* on the "Friendship of the United States," says that "it learned, not with surprise but with profound indignation, that the vague rumors for some time in circulation regarding difficulties which the United States desired to create, were founded on fact;" and then it speaks of the "Punic faith" of the Republic, and of the insidious machinations of its official agent in Madrid. It treats the demands of Minister Cushing for the protection of American citizens and vessels in Cuba, and the necessary intervention of United States Consuls and agents in this island in their behalf, as extravagant pretensions, which, if taken into account, would disarm Spain in both the Antilles, and deprive her of the only weapon which inspires fear to her enemies and to alien adventurers. The Virginius question is again brought forward, and the *Voz* concludes its tirade with the assertion that honor is incompatible with the concessions which the United States pretend to require. The *Diario's* article speaks of "the withdrawal of the veil which covered the flagrant perfidy of the United States;" of its "immense surprise" at the exactions of the Washington Government at Madrid, and of the "Pharisaical interpretation of the treaty of 1795," and refers also to the case of the Virginius, as well as to that of the Alabama, &c. It says: "It certainly could never for an instant have occurred to the spirit of George Washington, upon signing the treaty, that eighty years later his successors in government would present it as a safeguard for securing against all punishment the adventurers who attack or destroy the possessions of his Catholic Majesty, and even exact in their favor pecuniary damages after being confessedly convicted of piracy."

MILITARY AID FROM SPAIN.

Transports with reinforcements have continued to arrive during the past ten days, and the troops they bring are distributed in the villas. Four battalions of over a thousand men each, and the regiment of cavalry which recently arrived from Spain, and was the cause of the requisitions for horses throughout this city, are stationed in the villas, guarding the plantations of the district and restricting insurgent operations. The insurgents, however, are active, and make occasional raids on the smaller towns. The village of Calmanera, near Cienfuegos, was recently attacked by them, and over thirty houses, principally thatched, were destroyed, and a quantity of provisions and other effects seized. The blockhouse of the place, which was defended by nine *guardias civiles* and several citizens, was riddled with bullets, and several of its defenders were wounded. Great praise is given the wife of the Sergeant in command, Maria Rodriguez, for her patriotic services in attending to the wounded, serving ammunition, and even firing upon the insurgents herself. The insurgents having obtained what they wished, although their attack on the blockhouse was frustrated, disappeared, and the Spanish forces, which were sent in their pursuit as soon as the affair became known, after struggling in the *manigua* for two days, and passing a night in the swamps, returned to Cienfuegos without having encountered the enemy.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

A party of thirty to forty insurgents is reported to have been attacked near Jicotea on the 27th ult. by the column under Lieut. Col. Carrion, which left Ciego de Avila on the 25th, and, as is usually the case in the official report, was completely dispersed. The presence of insurgents at different points of the insurrectionary districts is almost daily reported, thus showing considerable activity on their part and preparation for next Winter's campaign.

A NEW GENERAL ORDER.

The Captain General has issued, under date of the 8th inst., an order which recalls the famous curfew of feudal times. Premising that the war waged by the insurgents is one of robbery and destruction, and needs a corrective which hitherto has been inefficient on account of the available forces of the Government being insufficient to protect all the *rancherias* and farms throughout the country, while the reinforcements from Spain can perform these duties, his Excellency decrees as follows :

"All the inhabitants of the farms, plantations, and pasture lands on the line of Sierra to Alvarez, Managua Palmillas, Calimete, and Caimito de la Hanabana to the *trocha* from Incaro to Moron are prohibited from traveling from one point to another, either on foot or horseback, from the hour of dusk till after dawn, for all the pickets and patrols are under orders to shoot down all persons traveling during those hours, unless they travel on the railroads and are duly provided with their passports."

The owners of plantations who have grazing-fields near the hills of Cienfuegos and Villa Clara, as well as those near Voladeras, Santiago, Medidas, Melones, Venero, and Yaguarramas—all near the Cienaga de Zapata—are notified that they must take advantage of the presence of the Spanish columns to withdraw from those places the cattle and other live stock they may have there, in order to make the giving of support to the insurgents the more impossible. This order reminds one of the famous "white flag" order of Valmaseda, dated at Bayamo, April 4, 1869, which required all inhabitants to display a white flag in sign of peace from their houses or have them reduced to ashes, and which ordered, further, that every unoccupied habitation should be burned, and every male over fifteen years of age found away from his habitation, who could not give a good reason for his movements, should be shot. This order called forth a protest from the President of the United States at the time, and, in the interest of Christian civilization and common humanity, the document was believed at Washington to be a forgery. What will be thought of this last decree of Valmaseda, which is but a duplicate of the one cited, and which will afford excuses in abundance for the commission of more barbarities by the Spanish forces, whenever opportunity presents itself.

PURSUIT OF BANDITTI.

The Government forces are still in active pursuit of the bandits who have lately been too daring in their raids in this district, and a short shrift is given to those who fall into their hands. The attempted escape of several who were arrested, and their consequent death on being fired upon by their guard, has been already reported. I have to add that Hermenegildo Garcia and another of the band of Carlos Garcia, captured a few days ago, attempted to escape—as it is officially reported—while passing near Managua. They were fired upon and both fell dead. This manner of execution, well known in this island, saves a good deal of trouble, and from its frequency is considered effective and just. The City of Havana itself is comparatively free from the crimes and disturbances which take place elsewhere in towns of its size, and personal security is no longer in jeopardy in the streets at night and at early morn.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Among the passengers of the steamer Comillas from Santander were two sons of the late Infante of Spain, Don Enrique de Borbon, who, it will be recollected, was killed in a duel by the Duke of Montpensier.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE TURKISH LOANS.

AN ENGLISH DEPUTATION TO LORD DERBY—THE COURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The London *Daily News* of Nov. 6 has the following:

A deputation consisting of a committee of bond holders yesterday waited upon the Earl of Derby at the Foreign Office, for the purpose of asking the Government of England, in conjunction with that of France, to interpose with the Turkish Government for the purpose of protecting the interests of English holders of the Turkish bonds of 1854 and 1855.

Mr. Otway, Mr. Palmer, Sir Philip Rose, and Mr. Staniforth addressed his Lordship, and the last named read a letter written by Lord John Russell in March, 1862, and dated from the Foreign Office, addressed to Mr. H. A. Bruce—now Lord Aberdare—as follows:

SIR: When I had the pleasure of receiving you and Mr. G. G. Glyn at the Foreign Office a week ago, I informed you that if the Sultan's Commissioner or agents in this country should be successful in obtaining a loan, her Majesty's Government being anxious for the prosperity of Turkey, are ready to send one or two gentlemen in whom they have every confidence, to assist the Sultan's Ministers in the due application of the proceeds of the money and the extinction of the paper money and the funding of the floating debt. I stated that her Majesty's Government will take an interest in this operation from their feeling toward this country. I said the contractor might see in such a mission a farther security against the misapplication of the present loan and the loss of credit that would ensue. I am happy to inform you that Lord —— has consented to preside at Constantinople for six months for the purposes I have indicated. RUSSELL.

Lord Derby, in reply, said: I don't think you will expect a definite or final answer from me to-day, because the questions you have raised are of rather a delicate character, and some of the details which have been brought before me I was until now not aware of, and I need not tell you that action in a matter of this kind requires to be governed by the utmost caution. On the other hand, there is nothing very urgent, I apprehend, in point of time, because I am afraid that whatever may be said or done, the position of the Turkish Government is such that not very much can be expected to be forthcoming at present. I need not remind you that the general, I may say the invariable, rule of late years by which this Government has been guided is to refrain from official interference in the case of foreign loans. There have been many cases where the Foreign Office has been appealed to, in the case of Spain, in that of Portugal, I believe the case of Greece, which has never paid anything to the fund of England, the case of various small States of the South American States, which in some cases have repudiated after paying interest for a year or two, and a great number of strong cases of bankruptcy and repudiation, which have been before this office, and on all these cases the invariable rule that we have acted on has been to give moral and unofficial support where we thought it was merited or useful, but avoided committing ourselves to any official reprimand on behalf of any body of applicants. That being the invariable rule, and, as I believe, accepted by public opinion, I need not take up your time by justifying it. I think it is a safe point, because if it were understood in this country that persons lending money to foreign States would be supported by the official assistance of the Home Government, the obvious effect of that would be to enable the poorest estates and those which have the least credit to obtain money on much better terms than they would otherwise get it, because those wanting money would say, "Well, it will be all right in the end, for our Government will see us over it." The question which arises here is, whether any peculiar and exceptional circumstances exist with regard to these Turkish loans. No doubt we guaranteed Turkey, but that does not construe the exceptional circumstances, because we have done the same thing for others. No doubt we have fought for Turkey, but that cannot be held to be an exceptional circumstance, for we have done the same thing for Spain, and possibly for other countries also. The question which really does create some difficulty in this case is the language which has been spoken by some of our public men in Parliament in connection with these loans. I do not think it goes as far as a guarantee. I have looked carefully into what has been said by Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell; and though I don't hesitate to say, with all deference to those eminent men, that I think in those cases they went further in giving moral support to Turkey in a manner that was not altogether expedient or prudent—although they did that, I don't think that they ever held language which would justify—or reasonably justify—the expectation that the Home Government would interfere forcibly in compelling the fulfillment of the obligation. I think it is to be lamented certainly that in respect to some of these debts the British Government took as active a part as it did. At the same time, putting it at the highest, I think the part taken by the British Government does not go further than to pledge those who now represent the Government to use such moral influence as they could bring to bear on the Turkish Government. I think, therefore, that anything in the nature of an official demand must be considered as being unadvisable, and contrary to the policy of this country; but it does not follow that unofficial assistance would necessarily fail to have its effect. I need not tell you there must be the strongest sympathy on the part of the Government for the body you represent. We are perfectly well aware that the act of the Turkish Government has inflicted very serious loss upon many who could very ill bear it, and by no fault of their own, and we are anxious to do whatever is reasonable and possible to assist those who appeal to us upon this subject. The various questions connected with the loans of 1854 and 1855 will require some careful examination; and I am not willing, or, indeed, able, to give you a definite expression of opinion upon them to-day. They shall be carefully considered. All I ask you to remember now is, that whatever is reasonably possible to do for them we will do, and you must understand that the support we give must be unofficial, not official in its character.

The deputation thanked his Lordship and retired.

A REMARKABLE MAN.

The Manchester *Examiner* of Oct. 30 has the following: "There died at Douglas, Isle of Man, on Thursday morning, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, a most remarkable man. Born at Marseilles in the year 1797, Peter Henry Joseph Baume at an early age was brought to Naples by his father and placed in a military college there. His great abilities soon brought him into notice, and after spending some time in the employ of Prince Castilicia, he became private Secretary to Ferdinand, King of Naples, and took part in all the intrigues that went on between the years 1815 and 1822 between the French and Neapolitan Governments. In 1825 or 1826 he removed to England, and after varying fortunes—one time a preacher of peculiar religious tenets, another a theatrical manager, at another the curator of a model garden established on a favorite plan—he became absorbed in the idea of founding a great educational institute for youthful education on a plan drawn up by himself, and which in theory was somewhat communistic in character. He toiled and slaved for this project, denying himself all the comforts, and well nigh the necessaries of life as well; and at length he was able to purchase a large property at Colney Hatch, near London, and close to the Alexandra Palace, and an estate in Buckinghamshire; but various obstacles seemed to stand in the way of his project, which he at length seems to have abandoned. In 1832 he took out certificates of naturalization and denization. He was next heard of in Manchester, where he was an enthusiastic promoter of a movement for establishing public houses without drink. He also instituted a movement for the establishment of Sunday afternoon lectures for working men. According to the plan he laid down, these lectures were delivered by persons of various religious and social opinions, and after each lecture an hour was allowed for discussion. They were conducted with varying success for about seven years. In 1857 he paid a short visit to Liverpool, and attracted by the cheapness of the trip to the Isle of Man, went over, and resided there up to his death. He purchased some property in the island, and took up his abode in a small house up what is known as the Archway, and there he lived in a wretched way for years. He slept in a hammock swung from the roof. The room was so crowded with musty old books that there was no room for either bedstead or table, and only the initiated into a certain number of knocks on a certain portion of his door were able to gain admittance to his den. Failing health and the urgent entreaties of his friends induced him to leave this cottage about twelve months ago, and he has been gradually sinking since. His reason, he averred, for living in this wretched way was that he might leave as much as possible for charitable purposes. A number of squatters took possession of his Colney Hatch property some years ago, and it was only after great legal difficulties they were ousted. Mr. Baume was in the habit of asserting that he had not a child living, either 'legal or illegal,' and that he had not a relative in the world. He has left the whole of his real and personal estate for charitable purposes in the Isle of Man to Trustees to carry out the objects he had in view. His property is valued altogether at about £54,000, viz.: The Colney Hatch estate, £40,000, it contains seventy-six acres, and is improving in value daily; the Buckinghamshire property, £4,000, and his real and personal property in the island, at about £10,000."

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

The *Figaro* gives a lengthy sketch of parties in the Assembly. The four grand divisions comprise the Legitimists, the Orleanists, (who have accepted the Republic,) the Bonapartists, and the Republicans. But these parties are subdivided into the Colbert Committee, 87 members; the light horse, 53; the Reservoirs Committee, 177; the Right Centre, 159; the group of M. Leclerc, uncertain; the appeal to the people, 30; the Left Centre, 123; the Republican Left, 138; the Republican Union, 89; the irreconcilables, 7; and to these must be added the little groups led by M. Lavergne and M. Pradié, both more or less conservative. The Pradié group was created for Deputies who belonged to no party, and is now supposed to consist of M. Pradié alone. The above is the list of the forces which are about to wage battle. According to the *Figaro*, 358 Deputies are favorable to small constituencies and Government candidates; 292 will demand large constituencies and free voting, while 57 are doubtful. It has always been remarked in France that general elections are far more conservative than partial elections, and that the return of Deputies during Parliament does not represent the tone of the country in general.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
35—Quackenbosh vs. Harden.	219—Garbutt vs. Delahanty, &c.
51—Same vs. Same.	221—Westbrook vs. Duncomb, &c.
57—Collins vs. Buddensick.	234—Wines vs. Kirk, &c.
62—Clews, &c., vs. Paine.	237—Whiteman vs. Mull, &c.
64—Matter of Meyer.	238—Same vs. Same.
68—Continental Bank vs. Black.	239—Gormley vs. Long.
85—Tuthill, &c., vs. Dimbeson, &c.	241—Soc. for Ref. of Juv. Del. vs. Leporin, &c.
88—Myers vs. O'Brien.	242—Sistare vs. B. St. & F. Ferry R. R. Co.
96—Freligh vs. Board of Police.	243—Weeks vs. Savory.
97—Andrews vs. Board of Police.	244—Kaufman vs. Kiefer, &c.
109—Crotty vs. Crotty.	245—Halliday vs. Kilpatrick.
110—Boyd, &c., vs. Pekin Alcohol Man. Co.	246—Laportis vs. Vanderbilt.
115—Smith vs. Wright.	248—Platt vs. Hox.
125—Gibbs vs. Rooney.	249—Van Deusen vs. Kennedy, &c.
126—Same vs. Same.	250—Wheelwright vs. Wickes, &c.
144—Sistare vs. Mech. & Tr. Sav. Inst.	252—Price vs. Price.
152—Gage vs. Myers.	253—Ruckman vs. Simmons.
174—Schomberg vs. Applegate.	255—Union Nat. Bank vs. Kupper.
196—Packer, &c., vs. Breslin.	256—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Hibbard.
201—Hendrick vs. Kugelman, &c.	
204—Platt, &c., vs. Platt.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1875.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Demurrers.	Nos.
2—Healy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	615—Union Dime Sav. Inst. vs. Clark et al.
4—Byrnes et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	615½—Same vs. Same.
6—Levy vs. The Mayor, &c.	612—McGinnis vs. Malcolm.
17—Cheever, &c., vs. Lamar, &c.	209—McLean, Ex'r, vs. McLean et al.
18—Weetjen et al. vs. St. Paul & Pac. R.R.Co.	422—Real Estate Tr. Co. vs. Rader et al.
23—Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. vs. Bancroft et al.	135—Hard vs. Sturges et al.
24—Ward vs. Richardson.	185—Hurlbut vs. Sturges et al.
26—Clark vs. Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.	102—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
27—Same vs. Same.	488—Hoffman vs. Wetmore et al.
28—Same vs. Same.	9—Amoskeag Mfg. Co. vs. Garner et al.
Law and Fact.	440—Clark, Ex'r, vs. Clark.
434—Wilmot vs. Clark et al.	608—Telford vs. Jackson.
153—Beringer vs. Schaefer.	634—Bockhorn vs. Miller et al.
576—Sandford vs. Union Dime Sav. Inst.	93—Beamish vs. Rushton et al.
581—Amr. Fe. G'd'n Soc. vs. The Mayor, &c.	464—Lyon vs. De Corneau et al.
525—Post et al. vs. Bernheimer.	533—Hooper vs. McCormack.
587—Therry vs. Crolius et al.	544—Ranney vs. Peyser et al.
579—Heiler vs. Schneitlach.	557—Hay vs. Star Fire Ins. Co.
611—Meyer vs. Meyer.	244—James et al. vs. Carr et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by ——, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2238—Parker vs. Gano et al., Executors, &c.	1562—Poillon vs. Smith et al.
3498—Schillinger vs. Demgah.	2789—Bergen vs. The Mayor, &c.
1436—Short vs. The Crossley Co.	2706—Cassebeer et al., Ex'rs, vs. Kalbfleisch
1468—Kobbe et al. vs. Chemical Nat. Bank.	582½—Barney vs. Roe, impleaded.
1438—Lexow vs. Julian.	1434—Crow vs. Richards
1308—Patrick vs. Lemist.	1522½—Nolan vs. Liverp'l, N.Y. & Phila. S.S. Co.
2952—Hays vs. The Mayor, &c.	1124—Mackwold vs. Oceanic S. N. Co.
3186—Crump vs. The Mayor, &c.	708—First Nat. Bank of Springfield vs. Dana.
1576½—Wilmont vs. Meserole.	3170—Sora, Admin'r, vs. Cocks et al.
906½—George the Count Joannes vs. Jennings et al.	1648—Olcutt, Assignee, vs. Maclean et al.
514—Winchester et al. vs. Bentley et al.	988½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
1972—Hewlett vs. Wood et al.	3672—Hollacher vs. O'Brien Sheriff.
1446½—Crow vs. Dodge.	

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2483—Gibney, Adm'x, vs. Roach.	3441—Sackersdorff vs. The Mayor, &c
1625—Southard, Assignee, vs. Walsh.	1401—Rossman et al. vs. Mahon et al.
1133—Ahsbahs vs. Clinton Fire Ins. Co.	831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
963—Mackay et al. vs. Belding et al., imp.	3377—Sardina vs. Blanco et al., Adm'rs.
343—Muller et al. vs. Bettoner.	693—Cushman et al., Ex'rs, vs. Brundrett et al.
8039—Freund et al. vs. Imp. and Trad. Nat. Bank.	1247—*Sun* Print. and Pub. Ass. vs. *Tribune* Ass.
323—Ross et al. vs. Mordecai et al.	1675—Wemple vs. Society of Church of Puritans.
1621—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.	1029—Phelan et al., Ex'rs, vs. Collender.
1695—Fincke vs. Busch.	1327—Same vs. Same.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.	899½—Rothschild vs. Grand St. and Forty-sec'd St. R. R. Co.
1437—Lowenstein vs. Lowenthal.	835—Bowman vs. Matthews.
1761—Bauer et al. vs. Bauer.	895—Allerton vs. Matthews.
1359—Poillon, sur., vs. Volkenning et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1419—McParlan vs. McParlan et al.	787—*Sun* Print. & Pub. Co. vs. *Tribune* Ass.
765—Burnham vs. Brennan, Sheriff.	879—Potts vs. Hyman, imp.
823—Ryerson vs. Judson.	1401—Wehle vs. Conner, Sheriff.
575—Kupfer vs. Hagen et al.	805—Yung vs. Farley et al.
751—Loaners' Bank vs. Reeve et al	741—Starin vs. Kelly.
715—Cobb vs. Wood.	673—Brassington vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
863—Dwyer vs. Towler, Jr.	509—Petrie vs. Poillon.
	781—Adsit vs. Noyes.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1332—Snebly vs. Conner, Sheriff.	664—Weidenfield vs. Lynch.
938—Campbell vs. Conner, Sheriff.	862—N. Y. and R. Granite Co. vs. Nolan et al.
696—Stafford Pavement Co. vs. Monheimer.	1218—Sturm vs. Williams.
898—Gillotte vs. Jackson et al.	942—Jones vs. Metropolitan Gas-light Co.
800½—Gern vs. Fiske et al.	704—Wilson vs. Shepard.
866—Fox et al. vs. Marx, impleaded.	932—Hendricks vs. Sixth Av. Railroad Co.
1420—Davis, Adm'x, vs. Heckman.	788—Brown vs. Fisk, Jr., et al.
	62—Stokes vs. Rosenbaum, impleaded.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., Loew, and J. F. Daly, JJ.

District Court appeals will only be heard during the balance of the term.

Nos.	Nos.
195—Hall vs. Covert.	209—Witthowsky vs. Isaacs et al.
198—Good et al. vs. Hogan.	210—Gorman vs. Friedlander.
200—Kohn vs. Goldsmith.	211—Donnelly vs. Hampton.
201—Minden vs. Rehberger.	213—Derleth vs. Wimmer.
202—Levy vs. Israel.	214—Monheimer et al. vs. Muller et al.
203—Phillippe et al. vs. Lippe et al.	217—Geiger vs. Braun.
204—Greenhut vs. Brown.	228—Reckhow vs. Stewart et al.
205—Steippel vs. Jones.	156—Murphy vs. Kaill.
206—Cassebeer vs. Smith.	
207—Dugan vs. Stuart.	
208—Selling vs. Blum.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1569—Center vs. Garsen.	1269—Hook, Administr'ix vs. Matthews.
2516—O'Gorman vs. Kamak.	1093—Davis, Receiver, vs. Brown et al.
2798—Phelps vs. King, Administratrix.	1274—Dunn vs. Meserole.
2505—Leinecke vs. Brennan, Sheriff.	1069—Moller vs. Tuska.
1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor.	1403—Bennett et al. vs. Stern. Order.
1401½—Parker vs. O'Callaghan.	2463—Wheat vs. Pardiss.
2287—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.	895—Sheran vs. Farley.
	2562—Oakley vs. The Mayor.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until the first Monday of December, 1875.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
5662—Hervey vs. Samuels.	3603—Dunn vs. Da Cunha.
2909—Neresheim versus Klein.	3606—Tausch et al. vs. Eslinger et al.
5304—Kinzie vs. Conner.	3607—Harrison vs. Price.
5146—Townsend et al. vs. Crow.	3608—Neil vs. Mittnacht.
3394—Rice vs. Opdyke et al.	3611—Hewitt vs. Kenny.
4224—Damrosch vs. Goodspeed.	3612—Merrill vs. Haviland.
5466—Rigney vs. Acker.	3613—Van Elten et al. vs. Van Hise.
	3614—Olnick vs. Kleubstein.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4295—Wagner vs. Meisner.	5543—Lange vs. Conrandi.
4844—Schubach vs. Willis.	5725—O'Neill versus The Mayor, &c.
5591—First National Bank Charleston, W. Va., vs. Morgan.	5726—Fagan vs. the Mayor, &c.
5592—First National Bank Charleston, W. Va., vs. Morgan.	5333—Black vs. Samuels.
5191—McCormack et al. vs. Bissell. et al.	3296—Grosz et al. vs. Barth et al.
4583—U. S. Bank of Pittsburg, Penn., vs. Mallory, et al.	5417—Dodge et al. vs. Toltner.
	5534—Blum vs. Eutrup et al.
	5127—Motand vs. Berge.
	5771—Gilbert vs. Collins

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Henry Reichle, Robert Isaacs, robbery.	Ludwig L. Trier, grand larceny.
George Stiner, felonious assault and battery.	Mary Ann Foley, grand larceny.
John Acong, felonious assault and battery.	Thomas Harrington, violation of Election laws.
James Gibbs, burglary.	Richard Hoben, disorderly house.
Patrick Welsh burglary.	Lizzie Quinn, petit larceny.
Matthew Costelle, Francis McGuire, burglary.	David Dee, misdemeanor.
Rody Brewer, burglary.	James Brown, burglary.

Held by Barrett, J.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

John Scannell, homicide.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$58,000 D. of C.3.65s. 70	200 Michigan Central. 62¾
5,000 H.& St.Jo.8s,C. 81⅛	200 do....... 62⅝
5,000 do....... 81⅝	2000 Lake Shore...s3. 61½
18,000 N.Y.C.1st.Con.120	100 do.....s3. 61⅝
300 Union Pacific. 74	200 do....... 61¼
500 do....... 73⅝	100 do.....s3. 61¼
100 Western Union.c. 76⅛	400 do....... 61⅜
900 do.....s3. 76	100 do.....s3. 61¼
200 do....... 76	5 Rock Island...... 105
500 do.....s3. 75⅞	100 N. Y. C. & H...s3.106
400 do.....s3. 75¾	400 North-western... 38⅝
400 do....... 75⅞	100 do.....c. 38½
500 do....... 75¾	100 do....... 38½
100 do....... 75⅝	100 do....... 38⅜
500 do....... 75¾	400 Han & St. Jo.... 23⅞
200 Pacific Mail.... 40½	100 do.....c. 23⅞
500 do....... 40⅜	200 St. Paul Pref.... 65¾
500 do....... 40¼	400 do....... 65⅝
700 do.....c. 40¼	700 do....... 65½
900 do....... 40⅜	100 St. Paul.......... 35⅝
2400 Erie Railway.... 15⅞	100 do.....b3. 35⅝
1100 do....... 15¾	300 do....... 35⅜
1400 do.....s3. 15¾	100 do.....b3. 35¼
100 do....s10. 15⅞	300 do....... 35⅜
1000 do.....s3. 15⅜	100 Toledo & Wab.... 6
100 do.....s5. 15⅝	600 Ohio & Miss..s3. 18⅛
300 do....... 15½	200 do.....s3. 18
300 do....... 15⅝	200 do....... 18⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......12.122⅜	$17,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup...b. c.123⅛
1,000 do......b. e.122⅜	1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65......12.116
500 U. S. 5s, '81, C.......b. e.116⅞	4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......12.116¼
30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Reg......12.116½	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 U.S.5-20C.'65.116	300 Erie Railway..... 15⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....120⅛	3100 do....... 16
42,000 Cen.Pac. G. B.106⅝	100 do.....s10. 16
10,000 N.W.C.C.G.B. 88	100 do.....b3. 16⅛
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st..103¼	100 do.....s3. 16
1,000 do.......c.103¼	200 Mich. Cen....... 63
2,000 C.P. State Aid.112½	200 do....... 63⅛
5,000 C.P.SanJo.B'h. 88¾	100 do.....b3. 63¼
5,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 82½	100 do....... 63¼
5,000 do.....b60. 83	200 do....... 63½
10,000 do.....b3. 83	350 do....... 63¾
5,000 do.....b10. 83¼	600 Lake Shore...b3. 61⅜
21,000 do....... 83¼	1700 do....... 61⅞
1,000 do.....s3. 83¼	200 do.....b3. 61⅝
5,000 Pac. of Mo.1st. 80¾	500 do.....s3. 61½
10,000 do....... 81¼	10 Illinois Central... 93
10,000 do....... 81	100 Union Pac....... 72⅝
3,000 Pittsburg 4th.102⅝	200 do....... 73
100 Pro. Con. Land & Pet. Co......... 94¼	100 North-western.b3. 38¾
200 do....... 94	100 do....... 38¾
200 Mar. s. p........ 7⅜	100 C., C., C. & Ind.. 56¼
1200 Western Un.... 75⅜	13 do....... 57
100 do.....c. 75⅜	200 St. Paul.....b3. 35⅝
100 do....b60. 75¾	100 do....... 35⅝
500 do....... 75⅝	100 do.....b3. 35¾
100 Pacific Mail..... 40⅝	200 do....... 35⅝
800 do....... 40¼	400 St. Paul Pref.... 65½
300 do....... 40⅛	100 O. & M......... 18⅛
300 do....... 40	400 do....... 18¼
400 do....... 40⅛	300 Han. & St. Jo.... 24¼
600 do....b3. 40¼	1300 do....... 24½
600 do....... 40¼	300 do....... 24⅜
100 C., C. & I. C..... 4⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 29¾
100 do....... 4¾	100 do.....b3. 30
400 Pac. of Mo....... 12⅝	100 do....... 30
	100 do....... 30½

MONDAY, Nov. 22—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks shows an accession to the reserve of $929,275, growing out of the large increase in specie and the heavy liquidation in deposits. This raises the excess of reserve above legal requirements to $9,666,350. The increase of $1,302,600 in the specie average is the result of the disbursement of gold from the Treasury on account of called bonds, and the decrease of $967,200 in legal tenders grows out of shipments of currency to the interior for hog packing. The decrease in legal tenders is much smaller than was generally expected, but the comparatively limited outflow during the week can be explained by the fact that the demand for hog packing at the opening of the season this year is much less than usual, on account of the prevailing high prices for hogs, which deter packers from entering into large operations under the fear that the ruling quotations for pork, cut-meats, and lard may not be sustained later on. There have been some receipts of currency from the West during the week, which have partially offset the drain to the hog-packing sections. The loans are down $1,204,200, a change which represents a very moderate demand for money at this point. There is a decrease in deposits of $2,375,500, which does not tally with the changes in the other items; but it is extremly difficult to make any of these bank statements balance, as they are made up on averages. The circulation has increased $304,300.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 13.	Nov. 20.	Nov. 21, '74.
Loans	$273,901,600	$272,697,400	$283,319,500
Specie	14,409,400	15,712,000	17,380,900
Legal tenders	48,954,500	47,987,300	57,504,400
Deposits	218,507,300	216,131,800	227,352,700
Circulation	18,145,100	18,449,400	24,968,000

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities of the banks:

	Nov. 13.	Nov. 20.	Differences.
Specie	$14,409,400	$15,712,000	Inc. $1,302,600
Legal tenders	48,954,500	47,987,300	Dec. 967,200
Total reserve	$63,363,900	$63,699,300	Inc. $335,400
Reserve required ag'nst deposits	54,626,825	54,032,950	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	8,737,075	9,666,350	Inc. $929,275

The demand for money on the part of Stock Exchange borrowers has been very moderate during the past week, and there has been no difficulty in effecting negotiations at 3@4 ₱ cent., although exceptional transactions were reported at higher quotations. The banks are well supplied with money and have not advanced their rate for call loans above 5 ₱ cent. In the discount market there has been no change of importance. The offerings of paper continue small, and prime names are eagerly taken at 6½@7½ ₱ cent.

The foreign advices have been for the most part favorable, securities at London closing strong and higher for Consols and United States Bonds, with money decidedly easier both at bank and in the open market. On Thursday the Bank of England Directors reduced the rate of discount from 4 to 3 ₱ cent., the bank having gained £136,000 sterling during the week. Since Wednesday over £300,000 has been withdrawn from the bank. The sterling exchange market was strong and higher early in the week, especially for sixty days bills, which were advanced from $4 83 to $4 85. Demand sterling was marked up from $4 87½ to $4 88½. The German bankers and importers were free buyers of exchange, but the supply of bills offering was small. The advance in gold toward the close checked the demand and rates were reduced to $4 84½ and $4 88 in order to induce business. Gold was weak until the agitation of the Cuban difficulty, when there were large purchases on the rumored active preparations on the part of the Navy Department to meet any contingency growing out of the same. An advance thereupon ensued to 115, after an early decline from 114¾ to 114⅛. The late dealings were chiefly at 114⅝@114¾. Cash gold loaned at 3 ₱ cent. for carrying to flat and at 1-64 ₱ cent. per diem for use.

Government bonds were strong and prices advanced ¼ to 1¼ ₱ cent., the latter having been in the new 5s, which sold at 115¾@117. The announcement of the closing out of the new 5 ₱ cent. funded loan exerted a favorable influence on the market, both here and at London, the negotiation leading to the opinion that the whole debt of the Government will ultimately be funded at a lower rate of interest than the present 5-20s. Railroad mortgages, generally speaking, showed an advance of ½ to 4 ₱ cent. for the week, the dealings having been on a large scale. The feature of the late business was Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible, which at the close sold at 83@83½, against 79½ last week. Nearly all of the well-established issues were taken with avidity, and prices advanced to a higher point than for some time past. State bonds were dull, except for District Columbia 3-65s and Tennessees. The former declined from 72⅜ to 69 on the announcement that the District Attorney-elect of the State will not recognize the bonds as a legal investment by savings institutions upon his advent to office. At the close a recovery to 70½ took place. Tennessees were irregular on moderate transactions.

Speculation in the railway and miscellaneous shares was irregular on a reduced volume of business. The stocks most actively traded in were Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Western Union, North-western, Erie, Ohio and Mississippi, and Union Pacific. Notwithstanding the continued reports as to the intention of the Panama Railroad Company to start a rival line, Pacific Mail was well held, fluctuating between 39¾ and 41½, and closing at 40¼. Lake Shore, after an advance to 62¼, declined to 60¾, and closed at an improvement of about 1 ₱ cent. The extreme prices for Western Union were 75¼ and 76¼, and the closing quotation 75⅝@75¾. North-western rose to 39⅜, subsequently receded to 38½, and closed strong at 38¾@38⅞. Erie was weak, declining from 16⅞ to 14¾, subsequently recovering to 16⅛, at which figure it closed. Ohio and Mississippi fluctuated between 17¾ and 19⅞, with final transactions at 18½. Union Pacific advanced to 74½ and closed, after frequent fluctuations, at 73⅛. The reports in regard to the project of establishing a rival line to Pacific Mail exercised an unfavorable influence on Panama, which sold as low as 125, recovering afterward to 128. Missouri Pacific declined to 11½ and closed at 12½@12¾. The entire market closed generally firm.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing, Nov. 21, 1874.
American Gold	115	114⅛	111¼
United States 5s, 1867, coup.	117	116⅛	112⅝
United States 5-20s, 1881, coup.	122⅝	120⅜	119⅛
New-York Central	106½	104¾	101¼
Rock Island	105⅛	104½	99⅝
Pacific Mail	41½	39¾	44¾
St. Paul	37½	35¼	36⅜
St. Paul Preferred	67	65⅛	55½
North-western	39⅝	38½	41⅝
North-western Preferred	54	52	59¼
Union Pacific	74½	71¾	35⅝
Lake Shore	62¼	60¾	80⅝
Wabash	6⅛	5⅝	30⅜
Del., L. and Western	120	118⅜	109½
New-Jersey Central	105½	104⅞	107¼
Erie	16⅞	14¾	28½
Ohio	19⅞	17¾	31⅞
C., C. and I. C	5⅛	4⅝	9⅜
Harlem	133	132½	131

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 20.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing— Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	106½	106	106⅛	106½
Harlem	133	133	132¾	133½
Erie	16⅛	15⅝	16	16⅛
Lake Shore	61⅝	61¼	61½	61⅝
Wabash	6	6	5½	6
North-western	38¾	38⅜	38¾	38⅞
North-west. Pref.	52½	52¾	52½	52¾
Rock Island	104⅞	104⅞	104¾	105
Mil. & St. Paul	35¾	35¼	35½	35¾
Mil. & St. Paul. Pref.	65¾	65⅜	65½	65¾
Del., Lack. & West.	119¼	119	119⅛	119½
Michigan Central	63¾	62⅝	63½	64
Illinois Central	93¼	93¼	93¼	94
Union Pacific	74	72⅝	72⅞	73¼
C., C. & Ind. Cen.	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
Hannibal & St. Jo.	24½	23⅞	24¼	24⅜
Han. & St. Jo. Pref.	30½	29⅜	30¼	30½
Ohio & Miss	18¼	18	18⅛	18¼
Missouri Pacific	12½	12	12½	12¾
Panama	128	128	128	129
Western Union	76⅛	75½	75⅝	75¾
Pacific Mail	40½	40	40⅛	40¼
Quicksilver	18	18	17½	18

The import entries of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,974,004	Nov. 6	$3,310,520
August	30,805,475	Nov. 13	4,135,565
September	23,527,508	Nov. 20	4,718,735
October	22,264,76		
Total			$114,736,572
Total, same period in 1874			$141,402,338
Decrease in 1875			$26,665,766

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, (including foreign articles re-exported,) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,260,318	Nov. 2	$1,893,917
August	20,866,185	Nov. 9	5,815,233
September	20,630,040	Nov. 16	4,832,890
October	22,159,396		
Total			$101,458,979
Total same period 1874			111,231,980
Decrease in 1875			$9,773,001
Gold, Nov. 20, 1875			114¾
Gold, Nov. 21, 1874			111¼

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$8,754,151	Nov. 6	$604,151
August	3,954,427	Nov. 13	358,418
September	1,245,802	Nov. 20	397,500
October	1,957,605		
Total			$17,272,114
Total same period in 1874			17,401 682
Decrease in 1875			$129,568

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,598,717	$7,832,434
August	11,705,678	5,055,680
September	10,471,233	1,313,544
October	8,657,813	3,056,422
Nov. 6	1,673,100	2,607,100
Nov. 13	1,719,200	833,900
Nov. 20	1,733,900	350,600
Total	$45,649,641	$21,049,680
Total to same date 1874.	48,029,505	31,591,198

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 EXCHANGE PLACE.

☞ THREE SIXTY-FIVES.

These bonds have fifty years to run, and are issued in $500s for coupon and in $1,000s and $5,000s for registered bonds. The interest is payable AT THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES on the 1st day of February and the 1st day of August.

Owing to the nondescript character of the District of Columbia, doubts have arisen as to whether these bonds should be classed as Governments, and also whether the acts of Congress under which they were issued pledged the United States for the payment of the principal and interest. To settle these doubts, the following extracts of opinions are presented:

"The faith of the United States is clearly pledged to the payment of the interest on these '3.65 District bonds' as the same falls due, and to the payment of the principal of the bonds when the same mature."—*Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Attorney General of the United States.*

"The obligation of the United States is most explicitly that the principal and interest of the bonds shall be punctually paid. The words employed admit of no other interpretation."—*Hon. Charles O'Conor.*

"The faith and credit of the United States are pledged for the payment of the principal and interest of these bonds, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as to any of the bonds of the United States."—*Hon. Robert Sewell, of Counsel for Law Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange.*

"Trustees of savings banks in this State are legally authorized to invest the funds of said banks in the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia."—*Hon. Daniel Pratt, Attorney General of the State of New-York.*

"The faith of the United States is, to our opinion, fully and unquestionably pledged to the payment of the principal and interest."—*R. M. Taylor and J. M. Brodhead, First and Second Controllers of the United States Treasury.*

Having made a specialty of these securities we are able to fill orders for the purchase or sale promptly, and at satisfactory prices.

BOUGHT AT 75 AND HELD TO MATURITY THEY PAY 5 PER CENT. INTEREST; AT 88 THEY PAY AS MUCH AS CURRENCY 6s AT 125.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange place.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 20—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 14⅝; do. preferred, 28.

2 P. M.—Consols 94 15-16 for money, and 95 for the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £17,000.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Exchange on London, 25f. 15½c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 10,300 bales, of which 9,000 bales are American. Cotton to arrive dull and unchanged. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do., do., November delivery at 6 13-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, (per sail,) at 6⅞d. Of the sales to-day 4,000 were American. Provisions—Lard, 58s. ₱ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 46s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Clover-seed nominally 50s. There is none in the market.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Tallow, 52s. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Sperm-oil, £90 ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, Nov. 20.—Petroleum, 28f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—Sugar—Market opened with increased dullness owing to the unsatisfactory condition of affairs abroad and the fluctuations in gold, but improved later and closed quiet at nominal quotations; Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch Standard, 14¼@15 reals ₱ arroba; Molasses Sugars, Nos. 6 to 9, 11¼@11¾ reals; Muscovado Sugars nominal; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 10 to 11, in boxes, 15½@16 reals; do., in hogsheads, 16@16½ reals; Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 107,500 bxs. and 7,300 hhds.; receipts of the week, 1,000 bxs. and 21 hhds.; exports of the week, 9,300 bxs., of which 3,500 to the United States. Bacon, $45@$46 ₱ cwt. Flour, $34@$35 ₱ bbl. for American. Lard, in kegs, $47 50@$47 75 ₱ quintal. Potatoes, $8 50@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Tallow, $29@$32 ₱ quintal. Wax, Yellow, $14@$14 50 ₱ arroba. Naval Stores active. Empty Hogsheads, $7 75@$8 25. Lumber dull; White Pine, $33@$34, in gold, ₱ 1,000 feet. Shooks quiet; Box, 10@10½ reals. Sugar Hogsheads, 20 reals; Molasses Hogsheads, 24 reals. White Navy Beans, 27@27½ reals ₱ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $60@$61 ₱ quintal. Corn, 11@11½ reals ₱ arroba. Hoops, flat, at $50@$55 ₱ M., in gold. Freights dull and nominal; loading at Havana to Falmouth and orders, 32s. 6d.@35s.; loading at other ports on the north coast of Cuba for do., 37s. 6d.@40s. Spanish Gold, 220@220½. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 104@106 premium; 60 days, gold, 128@130 premium; short sight, 132@134 premium; on London, 158@160 premium; on Paris, 126@128 premium.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	14	Lead, pigs	566
Cotton, bales	2,934	Spirits Turp., bbls	123
Copper, bbls	12	Resin, bbls	204
Copper, cakes	161	Oil-cake, pks	116
Dried Fruit, pks	162	Cut-meats, pks	821
Eggs, bbls	1,661	Lard, pks	798
Flour, bbls	19,812	Butter, pks	3,832
Wheat, bushels	273,218	Cheese, pks	4,238
Corn, bushels	52,516	Tallow, pks	69
Oats, bushels	114,500	Oil, bbls	49
Malt, bushels	1,540	Skins, bales	13
Barley, bushels	112,880	Syrup, bbls	10
Beans, bbls	211	Sugar, bbls	453
Peas, bbls	11,500	Starch, bxs	1,150
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Stearine, pks	50
B. W. Flour, pks	100	Tobacco, hhds	94
Hops, bales	241	Whisky, bbls	495
Hides, bales	243	Wool, bales	38
Leather, sides	4,425		

ASHES—Quiet at $5@$5 50 for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow in less request at 31c.@32c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Trade has been generally slow, and prices have favored buyers, in the wholesale line. We quote Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $6 25@$7 25; Scotch Gas, $6 75@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Cumberland Soft, $5 75@$6 25; American Cannel, $12@$14, and Anthracite at $4 95@$6 25 for Chestnut to Stove.

COFFEE—Dull; quotations nominally unchanged. Rio telegram deemed favorable.

COTTON—Has been less active for early delivery, but quoted steady, as in our last....Ordinary quoted at 11¼c.@11 5-16c., Low Middling at 13 1-16c.@13⅛c., Middling at 13⅜c.@13 11-16c. ₱ lb....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 445 bales, (of which 238 bales were on last evening,) of which 245 bales were to spinners and 200 bales to speculators....A moderate movement has been noted for forward delivery, with prices quoted 1-32c.@3-32c. ₱ lb. higher. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 19,300 bales, (of which 4,300 bales were on last evening and 15,000 bales to-day,) with 400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with November options closing at 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; December, 13¼c.@13 9-32c.; January, 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c.; February, 13 7-16c.@13 15-32c.; March, 13⅝c.@13 21-32c.; April, 13 13-16c.@13 27-32c.; May, 13 31-32c.@14c.; June, 14⅛c.@14 3-16c.; July, 14¼c.; August, 14 11-32c.@14⅜c. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,934 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 23,420 bales, against 32,953 bales same time last week....The week's exports hence have been 16,917 bales, including 14,168 bales to Liverpool, 775 bales to Hamburg, 1,000 bales to Bremen, 100 bales to Antwerp, 500 bales to Havre, and 374 bales to Rotterdam. ....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 534,971 bales, (of which were 315,693 bales to British ports and 219,278 bales to the Continent,) against 479,428 bales same time the previous year.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, at generally drooping prices. Export call mostly for City Mill produce, for West Indies. Offerings of most kinds liberal. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,100 bbls., of all grades, including unsound lots at $4 25@$6 25, mainly at $5@$5 25: very inferior to very choice No. 2 Flour at $3 90@$4 50: poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 80@$5 15, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; inferior to very choice Extra State, $5 25@$5 60, mostly at $5 40@$5 60; very choice to fancy do., $5 60@$6 15; City Mills Extra, $5 35@$7, chiefly at $6 30@$6 60; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 25@$5 60, chiefly at $5 40@$5 60; round-hoop Ohio at $5 25@$5 60 for small lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 65@$7 35, and patent at $7@$7 10, chiefly at $7 15@$7 50, and trade and family Extras within the previous range....Included in the sales have been 5,600 bbls. shipping stock, in good part City Mills, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour dull, within the previous range. Sales, 800 bbls....Rye Flour unchanged; 350 bbls. sold....Corn-meal quiet but steady; sales equal to 450 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very quiet to-day. The export inquiry has been limited and bids have been generally lower. Holders of prime to choice Spring and Winter have been asking full prices. Millers have been buying reservedly. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels at $1 25 for about good Red Western, afloat, (two boat-loads,) for export; $1 12@$1 22 for inferior to about fair do.; $1 45 for No. 1 White Michigan, and $1 53 for extra choice old White do., (small lots;) $1 20 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, and $1 05, in part for Rejected Spring....Corn has been in less demand, especially for home trade purposes; opening more firmly, but closing steadily at yesterday's figures. Sales have been reported of 53,000 bushels at 75c. for prime sailing vessel Mixed Western, afloat; 75c. for very choice do., in store; 74c. for steamer do., afloat; 75½c.@76c. for High Mixed do. and Yellow Western, afloat; and 70c.@72c. for new Mixed Western....Rye and Malt unchanged....Of Barley, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Bay reported sold at $1 12; market steady....Of Canada Peas, sales 4,800 bushels, in bond, part to arrive, at $1 07 ₱ bushel....Oats have been quoted firmly, on a fairly active trade, in good part in State product. Sales have been reported since our last of 55,000 bushels at 45½c. for fair Mixed Chicago, (with prime scarce and held much above the views of buyers;) 47¼c. for very good Mixed Michigan; 43c.@47c. for Mixed Western, odd lots; 50c.@52c. for White State, good to prime, and 47c.@48c. for Mixed State.... Seeds held more firmly, but quiet; a car-load of Western Clover here sold at 11c., and a car-load of State do., to arrive, at 11½c. ₱ lb....Feed in demand at steady rates; two car-loads of Bran sold at 96½c. ₱ 100 lb....Hay and Straw about as last quoted.

HEMP—Manila quoted steady at 7c.@7¾c., on a moderate inquiry; other kinds quiet; quotations unchanged. Of Jute Butts, 600 bales sold at 2¾c.@2 15-16c., currency, to arrive and here.

HIDES—Have been moderately active but quoted weaker in price. The week's receipts have been 18,819 Hides; sales, 54,750 Hides and 106 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 7,840 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20½ to 23 lb., at 20½c.@20¾c., gold, 4 to 6 months, usual selection; 745 Dry Buenos Ayres, seconds, 23¼ lb., at 17c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 6,600 Dry Entre Rios, 22 lb., at 20c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 990 Dry Entre Rios, seconds, 22 lb., at 16½c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 1,600 Dry Montevideo, 21 lb., at 20¾c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 9,075 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive in Boston, 20½ lb., on private terms; 4,120 Dry Rio Grande, 20¾ lb., at 19½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 3,225 Dry Rio Grande seconds, 20 to 21 lb., at 16c.@17c., 4 months, and 3 ₱ cent. discount, as they run; 3,705 Dry Matamoras, 24 lb., 2,910 Dry Mexican, 20 to 26 lb., 815 Dry Bogota, 21 lb., on private terms; 2,270 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lb., part at 19c., gold, 60 days, selected; 6,100 Dry Texas, 23 to 24 lb., at 19c., currency, 60 days, selected; 1,305 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 lb., 1,390 Dry salted Matamoras, 34 lb., 200 Wet-salted Sisal, 40 lb., 860 Wet-salted Texas and Western, 45 to 60 lb., on private terms; 1,000 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 9¾c., currency, cash, and 56 bales Calcutta Cow, 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, on private terms. And to-day, 750 Texas Kips, 600 Matamoras Kips, 600 City Slaughter, and 600 Dry-salted Texas, on private terms....Stock in first hands this morning, 119,300 Hides and 1,445 bales do., against 205,000 Hides and 1,419 bales do. same time last year.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull and easier at $1 75@$1 85 for Strained to good Strained....Spirits Turpentine—Merchantable quoted heavy, closing at 39c.; sales 120 bbls. at 39c.@40c. ₱ gallon....Tar and Pitch inactive at former rates.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet, but stiffly held; quoted at 6⅞c., in bulk, and at 10¼c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined has been in rather more demand and quoted for early delivery at 12¾c.@13c....Refined, in cases, 16½c.@18¾c....Naphtha at 10c.@10¼c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 12¼c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 12¼c.@12⅜c.

PROVISIONS—Trade in Pork for early delivery has been very slow, with prices quoted lower. Sales for early delivery have been confined to 150 bbls. Western Mess at $22 25@$22 50, chiefly at $22 25; Prime Mess quoted at $22 for new Western, bid, and Extra Prime at $15 50....And for forward delivery, Western Mess has been in more demand at advanced rates for the later options; seller's option the remainder of the year quoted at $20 75@$21, and February at $20 50, bid, at the close. Sales, 1,000 bbls., February, at $20 45@$20 50 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs firmer and in request, with City at 8⅞c.@9⅜c. for heavy to very light....Cut-meats without important change; sales, 60 bxs. Clear Bellies, heavy to light, at 12¾c.@13⅜c., and 25,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11⅝c.@11¾c., and small lots of other City bulk stock at former figures....Bacon very quiet; City Long Clear, prompt delivery, quoted at 12c.@12¼c.; Western Long Clear, Chicago delivery, at 10⅜c....Western Steam Lard has been quite active at somewhat variable prices, closing, however, quite firmly....Of Western Steam for early delivery sales have been reported of 750 tcs. for shipment at 12¾c., closing at 12 13-16c.@12⅞c., and 150 tcs. choice new at 12⅞c....And for forward delivery, 3,000 tcs., contract, December option, at 12 13-16c.@12⅞c., closing at 12 13-16c. bid, with 250 tcs. rumored sold as high as 13c.; 2,500 tcs., seller January, at 12¾c.@12⅞c., closing at 12⅞c.@12 15-16c.; 1,000 tcs., seller February, at 12⅞c.@13c., and 1,000 tcs., seller twelve months from Oct. 30, at 12⅝c....And of City Lard 240 tcs. Steam and Kettle at 12¾c., and 200 tcs. No. 1 at 12½c....And of Refined Lard, sales have been reported of 750 tcs. for the Continent at 13c.; West India grade quoted at 12½c. ₱ lb. ....And for Western delivery 1,200 tcs. Western Steam, Chicago delivery, for export, at 12c., and 250 tcs., St. Louis delivery, $11 80....Beef steady, with sales of 100 bbls. and 200 tcs....Beef Hams unchanged....Butter, Cheese and Eggs without quotable alteration.... Tallow firmer and active, with sales of 190,000 lb. good to strictly prime at 9½c.@9 11-16c. ₱ lb.... Stearine quoted stronger but inactive; prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13½c. Sales, 60 tcs. good at 13c., and 35 tcs. lower grades at 11c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

SALT—A fairly active demand has been noted, mostly for sack, at former prices, with Liverpool Ground ranging from $1; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, $1; St. Martin's, 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Inactive at 5¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

SKINS—Deer unchanged in price; trade light. Receipts, 16 bales; sales, 3,500 lb. Texas, 2,500 lb. Central American, and 2,000 lb. Matamoras on private terms....Goat inactive and rather weak in prices; receipts, 186 bales; sales, 84 bales Rio Hacha, 80 bales Curacoa, 62 bales Payta, 50 bales Mexican, and 10 bales Peruvian within the previous range.

SOAP—Has been in more request, with Castile quoted at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SUMAC—Has been moderately sought after and quoted firm, with Sicily at from $80@$135 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $65@$70 ₱ ton.

STARCH—Has been in demand, with Western Corn quoted at 4½c.@6c.; Potato at 4¼c.@4½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw steady at 8c.@8¼c. for fair to good Refining on a moderately active demand. Sales to-day, 850 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; 198 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c.@9¼c., and 300 hhds. Syrup Sugar at 7 15-16c. ₱ lb. Refined as last quoted.

WHALEBONE—Has been held firmly on the basis of $1 40, gold, for Arctic, ₱ lb., but has been very quiet.

WHISKY—Declined to $1 16, on sales of only 100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights show decided firmness on a limited offering of room, checking negotiations, though a fair inquiry is noted for early accommodation for the leading export interests. In the chartering line a moderate movement has been noted on a steady basis as to rates, with the main call for tonnage for Petroleum and Grain....For Liverpool the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 28,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 8d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 450 bbls. Apples, part at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 40 tons Leather, in lots, at 80s. ₱ ton, and 5,000 Staves on private terms. Also, by steam, from Chicago and Milwaukee, (of through freight,) equal to 6,000 pks Lard and Bacon, via New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, on the basis of 80c. for prompt and up to 85c. for forward shipments ₱ 100 lb. And by steam, from Philadelphia, (of recent engagement,) 2,000 bales Cotton, reported at ⅝c.@7-16c. ₱ lb.; 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 65,000 bushels Grain at 10½d. ₱ bushel; 750 bbls. Apples at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 50 tons Leather at 75s.@80s.; 50 tons Hides, 800 tons Provisions, and 150 tons Bark at 40s.@45s. ₱ ton; 150 tcs. Beef at 8s. ₱ tierce. And an American bark, 408 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl., (with option of Bristol;) an American bark, with about 1,650 bales Cotton, from Galveston, reported at 11-16d. ₱ lb.; two ships with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, (as chartered there,) at 55s.@56s.; and two barks, with Wheat, from Portland, Oregon, on the basis of 70s....For London, a British bark, 391 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d., with option of Naphtha at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 600 bbls. Apples, part reported at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 950 pks. Provisions, in lots, and 7,500 Staves on private terms; also an American bark, 521 tons, hence, with about 16,000 bushels Grain on private terms, and Flour, to complete cargo, reported at 3s. ₱ bbl., (with option of Bristol.)....For Cork, direct, an Italian bark, 466 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters Grain at 5s. 10½d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 558 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters Grain at 6s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 428 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters do. at 6s. 3d., and a British bark, 610 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 1,000 bales Cotton at 7-16d.@½d. ₱ lb.; 20,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₱ bushel; 3,500 pks. Bacon and Lard, on the basis of 45s.@50s. ₱ ton, and 300 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d.@50s....For Bremen, by steam, (of recent engagement,) 1,000 bales Cotton, reported at ¾c.; 2,000 sides Leather at 1c. ₱ lb.; 650 pks. Provisions and Tallow, mostly at 45s.; 150 bbls. Apples, 200 pks. Sugar, and 475 pks. Merchandise on private terms; 1,000 pks. Tobacco at 50s. for hhds. and 17s. for cases....Forlimburg, by steam, 600 bales Cotton, part reported at 1c. ₱ lb., and 1,000 sides Leather at 5 reich-marks....For the Continent, (excluding Dutch ports,) a German bark, 504 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. 10½d., with option of Elsinore and orders at 5s. 4½d. ₱ bbl....For Lisbon, an Italian bark, 750 tons, hence, with equal to about 4,000 quarters Grain at 16½c. ₱ bushel.... For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig, 251 tons, with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Port Spain, a schooner, about 2,000 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $1,075....For Havana, a brig, with Coal, from Baltimore, reported at $3 50, and two schooners, hence, with Hay, at $2. ....For St. Jago, a brig, with Coal, from Cow Bay, at $4, and a schooner, with do., from Georgetown, at $3 75....For Cardenas, a brig, with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $7 50....For the south side of Cuba, a brig, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, at $7 50....For Montevideo, a British brig, 323 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of 17c. ₱ cubic foot....For St. Johns, N. F., a brig, 215 tons, and a schooner, 355 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 60c.@65c. ₱ bbl....For Philadelphia, two schooners, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $8, and two do., with do., from St. Mary's, at $6....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $8, and another with do., from Brunswick, at $6 25.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Afloat from Buffalo and Oswego for Tide-water—Wheat, 1,889,000 bushels; Corn, 373,000 bushels; Oats, 333,000 bushels; Barley, 685,000 bushels; Rye, 24,000 bushels. Lake Receipts—Flour, 6,800 bbls.; Wheat, 329,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 10,700 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 10,700 bbls.; Wheat, 54,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. Canal Shipments for Tide-water—Wheat, 54,000 bushels; for interior points—Wheat, 7,000 bushels. Canal Freights—11c. to New-York. Flour firm; fair demand; sales, 900 bbls., principally City Ground. Wheat firm; sales, 700 bushels; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 30; 1,700 bushels Duluth Spring, on private terms. Corn—Good demand; lower; sales, 60,000 bushels; No. 2 Mixed Western, 60½c.@61c. Oats wanted; scarce; no sales. Rye dull; sales, 1,100 bushels Milwaukee at 82c. Barley firmer; sales, 1,000 bushels Canada, 97c.@99c., per sample. Pork dull; $22 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c. Highwines nominal.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Flour easier but not quotably lower. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Chicago, $1 06@$1 06⅛; $1 06⅜, December; $1 06, all the year; $1 07¼, January; No. 3 do., 88½c.; Rejected, 75½c.@75¾c. Corn very firm and holders are asking higher rates; No. 2 Mixed, 51½c., spot; 48c., all the year; Rejected, 50c.@51c.; High Mixed, 54c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 30¾c. Barley dull; lower to sell; sales at 86c., November; 84½c., December. Rye steady and firm. Pork irregular, but in the main higher, at $20, spot; $19 35, all the year; $19 40, January and February. Lard firmer and held higher at $12 10@$12 12½, spot or options. Bulk Meats quiet but firm. Whisky, $1 11½. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 107,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 79,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye. There was no afternoon call of the board to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 Fall, $1 51⅛@$1 51½, cash; No. 3 do., $1 26, cash. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 48@52c., cash. Oats dull; lower to sell; No. 2, 31c.@32c. bid, cash. Barley quiet; unchanged. Rye dull at 64½c.@65c. Pork quiet at $20 75@$21. Green Meats firmer; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¼c. and 10½c. Dry-salted Meats firmer; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10½c. and 10¾c. Lard higher at 12c., cash and all the year. Whisky firm at $1 12½. Live Hogs steady; unchanged. Cattle—Active demand; prices advanced; good to choice natives, $5 25@$6 12½; medium to fair, $3 50@$4 75; Cows, $2 50@$3 75; good to choice Texans, $3 75@$4 25; medium to fair, $3 10@$3 50. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,400 head Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,800 bbls at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter, and $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; Extra do., $1 55. Barley in good demand; sales 12,000 bushels No. 2 Canada, 98c.; 3,500 bushels do., 97c.; 23,000 bushels No. 2 Bay, $1 05; 5,600 bushels Bay, sample, $1 04; 10,000 bushels choice No. 1, $1 15; 1,000 bushels No. 3, 95c. Corn-meal, $30, bolted; $29, unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $27@$28 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Peas, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c.; Barley, 6c. to New-York; Barley, 5¼c. to Albany; 9¼c. to Philadelphia. Lake Receipts—68,200 bushels Wheat, 42,700 bushels Barley, and 467,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—14,200 bushels Wheat, 38,390 bushels Barley, and 604,000 feet of Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 15; Hard, do., $1 23; No. 2 do., $1 12⅝; December, $1 07⅜; January, $1 08⅝; No. 3 do., 94½c. Corn steady and firm; No. 2, 56c.@56½c. Oats steady and firm; No. 2, 33c. Barley irregular and unsettled; No. 2 Spring, cash, and November, $1 05½@$1 06; December, $1 01; No. 3 do., 62c. Rye higher and scarce; No. 1, 75c. Provisions inactive and entirely nominal; Mess Pork, $20@$20 50. Lard—Prime, 12¼c.@12¾c. Hams, in pickle, 10¾c.@11¼c. Dry Salted Shoulders, 7¾c., loose. Freights inactive and nominal. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 157,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 17,000 bbls.; Wheat, 211,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Cattle dull, with a weak feeling; Receipts—1,300 head. Stockers, $3@$3 75; Butchers', $2 50@$4; common to extra Shipping, $4@$6 50; Shipments, 1,600 head. Hogs scarce and firm at full prices; receipts, 9,000 head; Packing, $6 75@$7 10; Common to extra Shipping, $6 90@$7 50; sales mostly at $6 80@$7 15; Shipments, 3,400 head. Sheep—Receipts, 350 head; good to choice, $4@$4 50; medium, $3 75@$3 90; poor to common, $3@$3 65.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 20.—Print cloths market moderately active during the past week, with sales of 93,000 pieces, mainly on the basis of 4⅜c. for best 64x64s, with an improved feeling at the close.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 20.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 35c.; Resin firm at $1 40 for Strained; Tar steady at $1 45.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 2,617 bales; gross, 4,538 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,650 bales; to France, 2,216 bales; coastwise, 16 bales; sales, 9,700 bales; stock, 167,007 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 20.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 5,670 bales; gross, 5,690 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,837 bales; to the Continent, 1,845 bales; coastwise, 1,661 bales; sales, 2,648 bales; stock, 83,323 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 20.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Low Midding, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 3,400 bales; exports, to the Continent, 696 bales; coastwise, 692 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 63,592 bales.

FINANCIAL.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees appointed at the meeting of first mortgage bondholders of this road, held at No. 87 Liberty st., New-York, Oct. 21, are prepared to receive the first and second mortgage bonds at the Central Trust Company, No. 14 Nassau st., New-York. Large amounts have already been deposited. An early surrender of all the bonds is important. For information and printed forms apply to H. P. DECHERT, Secretary, No. 138 Chambers st., Room No. 10, third floor. D. B. HALSTEAD, President New-York National Exchange Bank, Chairman.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway. F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

On 23d inst. will be offered for sale at auction, if not disposed of at private sale, by H. H. DE LEON, Charleston, S. C., £33,525 First Mortgage Sterling bonds of South Carolina Railroad Company, bearing five per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in London, redeemable 1878 to 1888. Bonds delivered in Charleston or New-York, at the option of the purchaser. CHARLESTON, Nov. 18, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 287 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CORNELIUS DOREMUS, Secretary.

WANTED.

Memphis City Coupons, (old and gold.)
City of New-Orleans Coupons.
State of Virginia Coupons. S. H. TOBEY & CO., No. 4 Broad st., Room No. 13.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

A FEW GOOD INSURANCE STOCKS wanted by R. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

SECOND DRAWING.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein, upon presentation at this office, the following described bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of January, 1876, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

131	1,214	2,897	4,604	6,802
220	1,280	3,040	4,788	6,840
291	1,300	3,053	4,877	7,150
293	1,391	3,207	4,893	7,206
351	1,400	3,261	4,894	7,264
394	1,545	3,373	5,000	7,362
484	1,637	3,376	5,064	7,410
592	1,716	3,383	5,066	7,602
594	1,793	3,395	5,069	7,634
597	1,800	3,400	5,442	7,910
713	1,893	3,500	5,501	7,970
742	1,898	3,508	5,628	8,105
762	2,327	3,601	6,046	8,129
794	2,597	3,975	6,184	8,203
893	2,677	4,099	6,203	8,302
912	2,788	4,191	6,353	8,403
921	2,792	4,244	6,387	8,579
1,096	2,849	4,297	6,601	8,699
1,127	2,877	4,501	6,699	8,707
1,180	2,893	4,546	6,764	8,766

In all cases where the bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The company are prepared to pay any or all of said bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest, to date of payment prior to 1st January next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

1,816	1,903	1,629	599	2,137
1,922	2,255	703	1,288	970
1,308	2,027	1,863	109	217
33	185	2,348	1,060	1,431
2,063	1,959	2,010	1,281	46
2,374	1,016	2,168	11,960	1,537
736	73	2,053	2,428	1,470
1,088	448	2,274	2,060	752
1,795	1,055	1,872	2,397	1,326
822	1,884	1,662	591	1,168
622				

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1876.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1875.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, FRED. L. AMES, Trustees. J. HOOD WRIGHT, Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L.S.] Attest: HENRY L. THORNELL, Notary Public.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK WILL purchase at par the following coupons:

Indiana Central Railway Company, coupons due July 1, 1875.

Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, first mortgage coupons, due July 1, 1875.

Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, second mortgage coupons, due May 1, 1875.

Union and Logansport Railroad Company, first mortgage coupons, due April 1, 1875.

Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, first mortgage coupons, due Aug. 1, 1875.

Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad income bond, due Aug. 1, 1875.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.

First mortgage bondholders who disapprove putting a large mortgage before their bonds, and object to take common stock for their past and future interest coupons, are invited to examine the bondholders' plan of reorganization. Send for copy to ALEX. MAIN, No. 152 Broadway, Room No. 2.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST., execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

$10 TO $500 INVESTED IN WALL ST. often leads to fortune. A 72 page book, entitled, "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything, SENT FREE. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for improving the grounds, around the Normal College Building, 68th st. and 4th av., in accordance with the following

SPECIFICATION:

1. The material now upon the ground is to be excavated and shaped so as to leave the surface one foot below the finished grades and slopes.

All surplus material resulting from this excavation is to be removed from the ground. Care is to be taken to follow closely the lines of slopes given.

2. The material at this sub-grade is then to be thoroughly spaded and turned over to a depth in no case less than eight inches.

3. Upon this surface is to be placed rich garden mold to the depth of one foot. This mold must be approved by the representatives of the Board of Education before being brought upon the work.

4. The surface is to be brought to the lines, grades, and slopes to be given, and to be shaped smoothly and to the entire satisfaction of the representative of said Board.

Approximate estimate of material to be removed is.................. 900 cubic yards.
Approximate estimate of mold to be furnished.................. 1,300 cubic yards.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted if deemed for the public interest.

WILLIAM WOOD, LAWSON N. FULLER, ALBERT KLAMROTH, R. W. TOWNSEND, J. M. HALSTED, Committee on Normal Schools.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school-house on Courtlandt av., near 3d av., Mott Haven.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason-work," "Proposal for Carpenter-work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

N. S. KING, M. D., WILLIAM HOGG, ALONZO CARR, JOHN L. BURNETT, GEO. C. MANNER, Board of School Trustees Twenty-third Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1875.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLEized Mantels. Finest selection of Marble Mantels; all qualities; modern designs. Turning for the trade at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufacturers iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein FRANCIS HART and THEODORE L. DEVENNY are complainants, and THE TRENTON LOCK COMPANY are defendants, bearing date October nineteen, A. D. 1875, the undersigned, Receiver of the said Trenton Lock Company, hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Trenton Lock Company to present to him at his office, No. 55 East State street, Trenton, N. J., (under oath or affirmation,) all their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the nineteenth day February next, being four months from the date of said order, and in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be declared by said court upon the proceeds and effects of said Corporation.—Trenton, Nov. 6, 1875. SAMUEL L. BAILY, Receiver.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE, (German Opera)—Mr. Theodore Wachtel.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE NEW LEAF.—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CASTE—Mr. George Honey, Mr. H. J. Montague. Miss Effie Germon, Miss Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr.

CHICKERING HALL.—PIANO CONCERT—Dr. Hans Von Bülow.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LES DEUX ORPHELINES, (French drama.)

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—(Pantomime)—Mr. George L. Fox.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The loss of Senator FERRY, of Connecticut, will be severely felt. He was one of the most valuable members of the Senate. His mind was unusually clear and vigorous, and to its natural strength he had added by careful culture and by the most conscientious candor and independence. While he had a strong sympathy with the best motives of the Republican Party, he was not a narrow partisan, and did not hesitate to withhold his support and to offer opposition when he believed that he was required to do so. Mr. FERRY was not an "eloquent" speaker, and neither his taste nor his health allowed him to mingle very freely in ordinary debate; but his speeches in the Senate were marked by great clearness and logical force, and by that happy precision of language which is often the fruit of liberal study and thorough mastery of a subject. They were, therefore, always interesting and instructive, and frequently very effective, even upon the somewhat unpromising audience furnished by the Senate. Connecticut has contributed many able men to the Federal Government, but none who have given the State more reason for pride than Mr. FERRY.

While it is evident that the St. Louis distillers and rectifiers found the prosecution of an honest business very difficult under the Ring management, it is also true that many of them were ready to be corrupted. When the Whisky Ring was about to be formed, the distillers and rectifiers, or at least a portion of them, were willing to assist. But the beginning of this miserable business was with the officials themselves. They were sent there to look after the interests of the Internal Revenue service. Whether they discovered frauds, and secretly compromised with the distillers and rectifiers, instead of exposing them, or whether they corruptly proposed that whisky should be illegally manufactured and put on the market, does not much matter. These men combined with the producers to defraud the Government; they urged an increase of "the crooked," from time to time, so that they might make money faster. This is all brought out in evidence; and it is also plain that distillers and rectifiers who were "straight," to use the slang phrase of the Ring, found it almost impossible to conduct their business fairly and with profit. They could not compete with men who were largely exempt from taxation. The "crooked" distillers paid something to the Ring. It will never be known how much the producers made after all black-mail and "dividends" to fellow-conspirators had been paid. According to the Government's attorney in these cases, "the distiller was drawn at one end; he was driven at the other."

A recent reference in these columns to the *old* Knickerbocker Insurance Company may give rise to the erroneous impression that the *present* Knickerbocker Company is referred to. The two concerns are totally distinct. The new company has been put upon a thoroughly firm and sound basis, under the experienced management of Mr. JOHN A. NICHOLS. It is, we believe, in every way worthy of confidence. It is not now, and we hope never will be, among the "clients" of GOODSELL & CO. Henceforth, the best proof that any insurance company will be able to give of its being conducted on honest principles will be the boast that it does not employ either of the too notorious brothers, and declines to pay tribute to their black-mailing organs.

Our Paris correspondent reports the probable success of the project for the erection of a gigantic status of Liberty in New-York Harbor, as a souvenir of the alliance with France during the war of the Revolution. The speech of M. LABOULAYE at the banquet given in connection with this project will be found very interesting. The alliance which it is proposed to commemorate was of the highest importance to this country. Without it, it is not likely that the revolution could have been successful. And though the motives of the French Court at the time were not disinterested, their action was largely influenced by one of the most unselfish and most sincerely devoted friends that the cause of freedom in America ever possessed—the Marquis DE LAFAYETTE. The courage, the fidelity, the *naïve* tact, and frank ingenuity of this boy-soldier were very remarkable, and in any history of the French alliance he must always be the principal character. Nor should it be forgotten that it was by his perseverance, activity, prudence, and sound military judgment in the Virginia campaign of the Summer of 1782 that the capture of CORNWALLIS' army became possible—and that ended the war.

WHO WERE THE CANAL RING'S ALLIES?

We hope that none of our readers will fail to give careful attention to the very clear and specific statements of our special correspondent concerning the recent canvass in Niagara County. They throw a good deal of light on the interesting subject of the alleged alliance between the Canal Ring and the Republicans, and on the alliance which has been more than suspected to be the real one, namely, that between the Canal Ring and the Tilden managers. Our readers will find the facts very plainly set down in the letter which we publish in another column, and they can judge for themselves which of the two combinations was actually formed and carried into operation.

If there had been any arrangement, tacit or otherwise, between the Republicans and the Democratic politicians engaged in the canal frauds, it would naturally have shown itself in Democratic losses and Republican gains. The Canal Ring men were numerous; they were active and shrewd; they were skillful politicians, and they were the principal local managers of the Democratic Party. An open or covert defection on their part, extending even no further than to inactivity, would have told heavily on the Democratic vote. If the fight against the Canal Ring had been as sincere and determined as it was noisy and pretentious on the part of TILDEN and the general Democratic managers, nowhere would the resentment of the Ring have shown itself more clearly than in Niagara County. Nowhere would they have had greater inducement or opportunity for revenge. The strength of the Democratic Party in that county lies almost wholly along the canal. The Canal Ring is represented by one ex-Canal Commissioner, one indicted Superintendent of Repairs, one foreman recently tried for forgery and saved by the statute of limitations, one foreman under indictment for perjury, and a clerk indicted for forgery. It is perfectly plain that in this state of facts the Canal Ring leaders might very naturally have been expected to "get even" with TILDEN for any genuine fight against them by opposing his candidates on the State and county tickets; and it is equally plain that if they had done so those candidates must have suffered severely.

What are the facts? Where are the gains and where the losses? The following simple figures of the vote in "off" years since 1869 will show:

Years.	Rep.	Dem.
1869	4,047	3,733
1871	4,651	3,871
1873	3,962	3,312
1875	4,296	4,590

By these figures it is to be seen that while the Republicans succeeded in polling only 76 over their average State vote, the Democrats polled 960 over their average. The same success attended the local Democratic ticket. Our correspondent shows how this was done. There was entire "harmony" among the Democrats. The Ring leaders attended the Democratic caucuses, managed the Democratic canvass, worked faithfully at the polls on election day, and gave their undivided energies to the election of Gov. TILDEN'S candidates. If they were allies of the Republicans, they took a strange way of showing it. If they regarded TILDEN as their enemy under any and all circumstances, they treated him in a most remarkable manner. If, on the contrary, they hoped for favor from the Governor as a reward for advancing his interests, they acted precisely as it was reasonable to suppose that they would act. Any man of common sense can decide what are likely to have been their motives, and what theory best explains their action.

One other feature of the Democratic canvass in Niagara County is to be noted. Money was very plenty with the managers. Where it came from we cannot say. Our correspondent is of the opinion that no large amount could have been raised among the candidates, or by assessment on local office-holders. Perhaps it was sent into the county by outside reformers, to defeat the alleged alliance between the Republicans and the Canal Ring. "Reformers" do stranger things than that sometimes. Wherever it came from it was there, and the experienced Democratic managers who are under indictment for malfeasance, and forgery, and perjury, and similar offenses, were found ready and able to "place it where it would do most good." "Reform" is a mysterious business as understood and practiced by the Tilden school. The chapter of its history in Niagara County is, on the whole, as puzzling as any that has yet been published. There are others, however, equally interesting, which we shall lay before our readers in good time.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES AND THE GOODSELLS.

It has already been proved that the *Graphic* and the *Spectator* are two publications issued in New-York chiefly as a means of extorting money by means of threats of "exposures," and other devices of the kind. The GOODSELL Brothers begin by finding out something wrong in the management of an insurance company, and then apply to the managers for "advertisements." If they are refused, they threaten the company with exposure. Some offices—among them the "Provident"—have hitherto felt sufficient confidence in the soundness of their method of business, and their financial condition, to decline to pay black-mail, and to laugh at the threats of the black-mailers. The consequence is that the "Provident" Assurance Society has done more to establish its claims on public confidence, by its mere act of turning GOODSELL & Co. out of doors, than other companies have done by all their long advertisements in the disreputable organs owned by these men. The insurance companies generally have at this moment a better opportunity than has ever presented itself before of delivering themselves from the freebooters who have so long plundered them. That some of the companies will eagerly embrace this opportunity we have the best reasons for knowing, but we strongly suspect that a few others will be obliged to remain where they have so long been—under the heels of the GOODSELLS.

The cool way in which these rascals have hitherto contrived to stave off detection and punishment is illustrated in the proceedings taken before the Legislative Committee at the time when the conduct of Mr. MILLER was being inquired into. At that period we made one or two attempts to penetrate the mystery surrounding certain life insurance companies, in their relations with MILLER, the GOODSELLS, and others; but we were busily engaged just then with matters of greater importance, and were obliged to abandon this particular field. With much greater opportunities at our command now, we propose to explore it thoroughly, and an inquiry which began by an exposure of a firm of black-mailers may result, before all is over, in the discovery of facts which have a vital interest for every man or woman who has done any business with insurance companies. These GOODSELL Brothers never could have attained to their present success, or become so bold in their threats to "expose" private persons, if they had not managed to secure what they suppose to be a strong foundation to work upon.

The interesting brothers black-mailed two particular insurance companies under circumstances described in these columns on Saturday. We now invite the careful attention of our readers to the following quotations from the testimony given before the Miller Investigating Committee by CHARLES M. GOODSELL, one of the black-mailers. Observe the careful "dodging" of all important questions:

"CHARLES M. GOODSELL, recalled, testified that E. C. FISHER, of the Anchor Life, had several interviews with his father in his presence about the examination of that company; he came over to our house on a Sunday: importuned my brother to assist him in getting a favorable report; my brother told him he had no influence with Mr. MILLER; he was dissatisfied with MILLER'S report, and wanted to get another; my brother represented to Mr. FISHER that there were a good many obnoxious bills before the Legislature, one of which required of outside companies the deposit of a large amount; that he was going up to Albany in that business, and had been retained by a number of companies to oppose that and other bills; *Mr. FISHER agreed to pay a sum of money to him for the purpose of retaining my brother's services in behalf of the company; I saw the money paid;* Mr. FISHER testifies that it was $1,500, and I presume that statement to be correct; I most emphatically understood that the money was paid for legislation.

To Mr. BARNES—I do not know of any arrangement by which my brother was to use his influence for the Knickerbocker Life Company; I do not know of any money being paid; I do not think my brother's private matters, outside the investigation, concern the committee.

Mr. BARNES—I speak of the Knickerbocker.

GOODSELL—I may say that I shall decline to answer that question, because it is a private matter.

Mr. BARNES—Was any money paid your brother for any other purpose than advertising or printing by the Knickerbocker Life? A.—*I shall decline to answer* any such question.

Mr. BARNES then put the question to the committee whether it should not be answered.

Chairman—It seems to me we have a right to go into any matters in relation to Mr. MILLER, or to the business relating to the Insurance Department, and *I think the witness ought to answer* as to any moneys received as to this object from any company.

GOODSELL—I don't wish to be fractious or contumacious, *but I decline to answer it on principle.*

Mr. TOBEY—Aside from the money paid by Mr. WINSTON, has any large sum of money been paid to you?

GOODSELL—*I decline to answer that.*

Q.—Has there not been paid to you more than $5,000 for any purpose?

GOODSELL—*I decline to answer.*

Q.—Did not Mr. LYMAN pay you more than $10,000?

GOODSELL—*I decline to answer.*

Q.—Did he not pay you more than $15,000?

GOODSELL—*I shall decline to answer you.*

Q.—Did Mr. LYMAN consult with you or your brother in relation to the examination of that company?

GOODSELL—Well, in the same way others have; he did not request my good offices with the Examiners or the department, and paid no money in regard to it.

Q.—Did he pay you for any purpose, aside from this $3,000 mentioned by Mr. WETMORE, during the course or subsequent to that examination, or any large sum of money?

GOODSELL—*I decline to answer that question.*

Chairman—In connection with any examination did you receive it? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Mr. TOBEY—I think the question was proper, and I might as well say it has been stated that large sums *were paid you during that examination, outside of your printing and legislative matters. I think it is your duty to answer that question.*

Mr. BARNES—Was any sum paid to you or your brother exceeding $5,000 for any other purpose excepting for advertising, printing, or legislative purposes?

GOODSELL—*I decline to answer that.*

Chairman—The majority of the committee think that that question is proper to be answered.

GOODSELL—*I still decline to answer it.*

Mr. TOBEY—The committee has no power to compel an answer; they can report the fact to the House, and leave them to take what action they please.

To Mr. BARNES—I am aware that Judge SAVAGE and Mr. CURDY visited Albany about a week or ten days ago."

Now, would any honest men, who had nothing to fear from the whole truth becoming known, have adopted this plan of answering questions put to him before a committee of the Legislature? The Chairman of the committee expressly informed CHARLES M. GOODSELL that his firm had been accused of receiving "large sums" of money outside their printing and lobbying business. He told him, further, that it was his duty to explain for what purposes that money had been paid to the firm. CHARLES M. GOODSELL merely replied, "I decline to answer the question," and this he repeated as often as it was pressed upon him. What conclusion can be drawn, or ever is drawn, from the course which he pursued?

The insurance companies represent many important interests; the sole means of support of many a family is intrusted to their hands. Yet we find them wasting money in a way which would startle any ordinary man of business, and supporting so-called newspapers which nobody ever reads, at the expense of their shareholders and of insurers. Is it not time that all this came to an end? The Provident Assurance Society has clearly cut loose from the black-mailing system. When will all the others follow its example?

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

The political campaign which is just opening in New-Hampshire is perhaps the most important the people of that State have ever known. The Judiciary needs reforming, for the outrageous tinkering which it underwent at the hands of the Democratic Party, during its short term of supremacy, has wofully impaired the efficient administration of justice. The lines of Representative and Senatorial districts must be restored to their proper geographical positions, for they have been gerrymandered in such complete disregard of honesty that, with a heavy Republican majority for Governor, the State Senate and the delegation to the national House of Representatives might be, and probably would be, controlled by Democrats. There are also questions of constitutional reform, of labor, and of temperance that demand immediate settlement; and besides these questions, there is the great question of all, whether the people of New-Hampshire will tolerate usurpations by Governors or other officials who venture to overturn and annul the people's will as declared at the ballot-box. Finally, this is the year for the election of a United States Senator.

New-Hampshire is to open the Presidential campaign, and the election that is to occur next March will not only decide who are to rule the State, but also declare what will be her position the following November. All over the country the people are always greatly interested in New-Hampshire campaigns. "Carry New-Hampshire, or it is all over with us;" so wrote a Democratic leader a few days ago to a fellow-Democrat of the Granite State. And this seems to be the view entertained by both parties in the State. Both are going into the struggle in dead earnest. Neither will sacrifice the result for lack of energy. But the chances of victory are with the Republicans. To begin with, they are harmonious and united. PERSON C. CHENEY, the present Governor, will be renominated, and is sure to carry the full strength of the party. His administration has been excellent, though he has been hampered by a Democratic Council, and able to do little affirmatively in the way of reform. He has the warm approval of the people for his efforts in the right direction, which might have succeeded but for the partisan obstinacy of his associate Councilors. The other nominations will be of men of high moral character and special qualifications. The Republicans have also the prestige of the last election, and the encouragement of the recent victories in Ohio and elsewhere. On the other hand, the Democrats are thoroughly demoralized. Their failure last Spring, succeeded by the frauds to which they resorted to keep full legislative power from the Republicans, and the Democratic losses in the Fall elections, have discouraged them to a remarkable degree. They are in no condition for a hard fight, except among themselves. For intestine strife they are always ready, and this year is no exception. They are fighting, in the first place, over the nomination for Governor. ROBERTS was the nominee last year, and did not suit his party at all. But he has friends who are bound to nominate him. Equally determined are the friends of WARREN F. DANIELS, of Franklin, who is represented as a man of moderate capacity, but of ample subservience to Democratic leaders. Then, the rival Democratic chiefs, SINCLAIR and BINGHAM, are quarreling about their chances for the United States Senatorship, which neither will obtain. With all this trouble surrounding it, the Democratic Party of New-Hampshire has no great chance of winning the fight. Neither of the conventions has been held, but the campaign is well under way, and before another month has passed we shall hear of exciting times in New-Hampshire.

MOCK HEROICS.

A good story is extant of MARTIN VAN BUREN, who, when a candidate for office—as he frequently was—found his wife weeping over a bitter personal attack upon him in one of the newspapers. "Why, my dear," said the wily sage of Kinderhook, "I paid fifty dollars to have that printed." The incident, whether historical or imaginary, is a good example of the value which many politicians set upon political abuse. With them nothing is so fatal as neglect. It is better to be assailed than to be let alone. Some industrious gentlemen who are "developing" Gov. TILDEN as a Presidential candidate seem to appreciate the force of all this. He is represented to be "the best abused man" in the country. The trouble with these hardworking people is that their harvest of abuse is extremely light. It does not furnish material enough for one tolerably indignant defense. They make the most of what they can rake together. It is necessary that, like the Kinderhook statesman, they should invent some show of personal opposition.

The character in which Gov. TILDEN is represented is that of a tremendous Reformer, bent on accomplishing a great work, regardless of its effect upon friends or foes, and beset at every step with the violence and threats of "the cohorts of corruption." At one time he is depicted as Ajax defying the lightning; then he is Hercules cleansing the Augean stables. Then, again, he is Samson rending a lion of the Canal Ring, or that scriptural hero putting to flight the armies of the wicked with a jawbone. Always, however, he is said to be opposed and maligned by a majority of mankind, and compelled to fight the enemies of the human race almost single-handed. It is a touching spectacle. JOHN BROWN, lifting himself alone against the despotism of slavery, could not be a more heroic figure. But this is all on paper; the facts do not justify the picture. The Presidential candidate-makers are obliged to invent a great deal of the "hostile criticism" about which they make so much ado. For example, the people who voted against the Syracuse nominees this year, and there were many, are called "Gov. TILDEN'S enemies." The men who opposed the Tammany gang in this City are still stigmatized as canal thieves, and persecutors of that great and good man, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, although he was known to be in favor of doing anything here in order to serve the State ticket. The Republican papers are represented as deriding Canal Reform and its author, and as wholly given over to devices to stop him in his mad career of investigation. He is a great man, say these ingenious gentlemen, and the proof of his greatness is in the terrific opposition which he encounters and which he beats down. The difficulty which we encounter is in detecting from what quarter this opposition proceeds. Where are all the enemies, and in what way are they exhibiting their wicked hatred of the Governor?

It is undoubtedly true that the canal thieves, who dread exposure and who fight to keep their plunder, hate Gov. TILDEN very cordially. They resist him with the same tenacity as that with which TWEED resists every legal proceeding to punish him and wring his ill-gotten gains from him. But some of the most valuable suggestions concerning ways and means to secure the conviction of the canal robbers have been made by Republican newspapers, notably by THE TIMES. It does not follow that a good-natured laugh at the expense of the nervous excitement of the little men who think they see a Presidential candidate in the exposure of the Canal Ring, is an act of hostility to the great Reformer. The twaddle about the mighty host of "the Governor's enemies" is sufficiently amusing as a bit of political finesse. It is, however, a little overdone. Like the Springfield *Republican's* perennial nomination of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, it will do for an advertisement. But it is not an honest way of doing business. The Governor's reform measures, so far as they have gone, command almost universal approval. The attempt to make of those reforms a mighty political influence is slightly grotesque. People may be forgiven if they laugh at it, even though the *Tribune*, Gov. TILDEN'S most officious busybody, says that "The Thoughtful Patriot views this with alarm."

A NEW KIND OF SAVINGS BANK.

We have received from Philadelphia a document which should interest highly the mechanics and intelligent working men of New-York. It is entitled the "Fifth Annual Report of the Tradesmen's Building and Loan Association, No. 3. F. M. WOOD, Secretary." It is evidently the product of a working man's pen. Its figures—not of speech but of accounts—may not perhaps equal the description of them in the report, which states that "there is a romance in them, but it is one lying far beneath the surface: they yield abundant and magnificent fruit to such as can reach it, but the ability to do so is confined to a small minority." Yet they certainly present a remarkable history, which our mechanics would do well to study.

This association for securing homes to working men is only five years old, and at its first meeting only 600 shares were subscribed and paid for by the members. Now it owns 2,220 shares, a capital of $169,645, and a membership of 276 stockholders. Each one of these two hundred and seventy-six members either has already acquired a home, or is in process of gaining it. But the year's business is the remarkable thing. The total disbursements of the year by this Mutual Building Association, or Co-operative Savings Bank, is $55,422. Of this, the loans to members have amounted to $43,600, secured by their shares and mortgages on their lots. The net profit on these loans has been $13,469, or more than thirty per cent.

Then, there have been paid to the "withdrawn members" of the different series some $10,700. But the extraordinary figures in the report are the current expenses, and it is these which explain to a certain degree the success of these Building Associations in Philadelphia. The total expense for the year of this savings bank is *five hundred and forty-two dollars*, the Secretary's salary being $300.

Even in this year of business depression and panic, the total indebtedness on their capital of $169,645 is only $4,095, and these arrears the board hope to recover before the annual meeting, though they desire to show all leniency and forbearance to the members who have become involved in difficulties through the severity of the times.

The Secretary, in reviewing his figures, becomes almost eloquent in describing the manifold influences of the association. It has inspired all its members with habits of thrift and industry; "it has imparted an expanding and elevating impulse by the social contact;" it has "given higher tastes and higher purposes;" it has "reared up new centres of population," and, in fine, "it has been the means of procuring our homes and the pleasures of home-life, and an earnest for our future independence from pecuniary want."

The Secretary points with just pride to their "economical management," "thrifty, cosy, unostentatious," with "no show or useless expenditure," and claims that the association has cultivated "habits of cohesion and mutual confidence, which tend essentially to contribute to each other's prosperity, and create habits of business and mind which could or would not be gained in any other way."

Whatever we may think of the rhetoric of the Secretary, there can be no doubt that his figures show a remarkable management of this co-operative bank, and one which no association of working men in New-York has ever in a single instance equaled. The theory of the Philadelphia Building and Loan Association seems to be this: The working men unite together and instead of depositing their savings in a savings bank where there are manifold expenses, and where they secure only a portion of the profits, they put them in a mutual company, and then borrow from this same company, giving as security their deposits and the land they are seeking to buy. They pay a high rate of interest, but it comes back to them in the value of their shares. The company is secure, because it holds a mortgage both on their real estate and their shares. The stockholder is each year paying up the price of his land and house, and has a motive to save, that he may own these. He shares, too, in the profits of the company and in the gain from the ill-luck or laziness of those members who cannot pay their dues. By a skillful management, it is found that a mechanic paying on a house about what he would have paid as rent, becomes in eight or ten years its owner, with only a small indebtedness.

The immense gain to the community is in cultivating habits of thrift in a working class and in transforming a tenant class into freeholders. Mechanics and laborers who own their homes become, as a rule, better citizens and more useful and intelligent members of society. Nothing could possibly benefit New-York so much as the gradual change of its working class from tenants or tenement-house residents to house-owners. We confess there are elements in the solution of the problem as it has been made in Philadelphia, which we do not fully understand. Why mechanics and working men could lend money with so much success for so many years, when bankers and merchants make so many failures, is not clear to our eyes. But the fact remains. Philadelphia has succeeded with Building Associations. When will New-York mechanics make a similar effort?

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTES.

A concert of English glees may be attended this evening at Association Hall.

Herr Wachtel will sing in "Il Trovatore" at the Academy of Music this evening.

Mr. J. T. Raymond acts at the Brooklyn Theatre this evening in "The Gilded Age."

Miss Heilbron has joined Mr. Josh Hart's company at the Eagle Theatre, and plays there this evening.

Miss Clara Morris will to-night act in Mr. Daly's new version of "Deborah" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The piece called "Art and Nature," in which a series of classical tableaus will be exhibited, is to be brought out at the Theatre Comique to-night.

The Normal Conservatory of Music announces for Wednesday evening, at Steinway Hall, the first of a series of concerts which ought to prove of great value to the pupils of that institution.

At the Von Bülow concert at Chickering Hall, this evening, the distinguished pianist will play Tschaikowski's concerto, the "Moonlight" sonata, and Liszt's arrangement of Schubert's fantasia in C major.

The New-York Conservatory of Music gave on Saturday evening the first of a series of musical entertainments which will appeal alike to the public and to the numerous students of the conservatory. The New-York Quartet, which includes Messrs. Mollenhauer, Schwarz, Matzka, and Bergner, will supply the concerted music for these affairs, and soloists of distinction—Mr. S. B. Mills is to take part in the second soirée, on Dec. 21—will assist.

The usual Saturday subscription performance by the French comedians at the Lyceum Theatre took place day before yesterday evening, and was enjoyed by a large and fashionable audience. The play was Dumas' "Princesse Georges," a work most offensive in subject, but of a very high order in respect of construction and dialogue. Mme. Clarence and MM. Dalbert and Jaeger were most prominent in the piece. To-night the whole company will act in "The Two Orphans," the original version of which will be then interpreted for the first time in this country. The same drama is to be performed throughout the week, and on Monday next it will make way for "L'Abîme," known here as "No Thoroughfare," in which Mr. Charles Fechter will appear, for the first time in America, in his original rôle of *Reichenbach*, or, *Anglicè*, *Obenreizer*.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Henry Neville has again been compelled, through indisposition, to relinquish for a time his professional duties, but it is hoped that he will soon find in rest a complete restoration to health.

An extraordinary tale is circulating in London. The skull of Mozart has been discovered in possession of Prof. Hyrtl at Vienna. This gentleman, indeed, knew very well what kind of treasure he kept under a glass case in his study; but the public had supposed the musician's head to be resting with his body in that grave which will never be identified in the Cemetery of St. Marx. M. Hyrtl, who is an Aulic Councilor, received the legacy from his brother, who had bought it from the sexton. Mozart was buried in the common *fosse*—"the third of the first layer," as this man used to say. After some years, according to custom, the grave was opened. The sexton, meanwhile, had learned how illustrious was the corpse so carelessly interred, and he stole the head. It has passed only through three hands. Such is the tale going about.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal: "The Palais Royal has scored a well-deserved success with its new piece, 'Le Panache.' The comedy has only been played a fortnight, but it will be on the bills for long to come. 'Le Panache' shows up that craving for high estate and public office which may be found at the bottom of every Frenchman's heart. The hero is a man who thinks himself fit for anything, and yet cannot—as is, indeed, usual in Palais Royal pieces—inspire his wife with fidelity. Believing that he has been appointed a Prefect, he hastens to his department before his name has appeared in the *Journal Officiel*, in order to study incognito the wants of his future subjects, if I may use the word in its liberal and not general sense. The piece gives a faithful picture of the common-place enthusiasm of some, the ill-founded claims to preference of others. In short, it is the somewhat exaggerated but lively representation of the administrative comedy so often played in the Provinces by the Pashas who are sent by the Central Government to play the part of Viceroys. The dialogue of the 'Panache' is witty and interwoven with a plot of Palais Royal style, which prevents the action from becoming monotonous. The comedy is admirably played."

Under the head of "Freemasonry in the Theatrical Profession," the London *Daily Telegraph* of Nov. 5 says: "The Asaph Lodge of Freemasons, (No. 1,319,) which was established in 1870 for the convenience of the members of the dramatic and musical professions, and, consequently, meeting in the daytime, held its installation meeting yesterday at Freemasons' Hall. Mr. C. S. Jekyll was installed Master of the Lodge, by Mr. James Weaver, a Past Master, and at present the musical director at the Queen's Theatre. Mr. Frewin, the outgoing Master, and musical director at the Polytechnic, was presented with a massive Past Master's jewel in recognition of his services to the lodge during the past year as Master. There was a very large attendance of members of the dramatic and musical professions, among them being the Messrs. Swanborough, Mr. E. Terry, Messrs. Coote and Tinney, Mr. C. H. Stephenson, Mr. H. Snyders, Mr. John Read, Herr Olaf Svensden, Mr. E. Stanton Jones, Mr. George Buckland, Mr. W. F. Cremer, Mr. H. Lazarus, Mr. Victor Tussaud, Mr. Carter, Mr. Lawlor, Mr. Tyler, and Mr. W. J. Ward. After the banquet, which followed the working of the lodge, a superb musical entertainment was given, in which several of the gentlemen above named took part."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes of the new opera bouffe at the theatre in the Rue Taitbout: "The title 'La Cruche Cassée,' I need scarcely remind your readers, is suggested by the delicious picture in the Louvre; but perhaps you may often have looked at Greuze's delicate canvas without thinking of the secondary meaning which the broken jug is made to bear. Enough that its fragility may be likened to that of the *quenouille de verre*. A village maiden is about to be married, but just before the ceremony she carries her pitcher to the well, and, meeting a young seigneur, brings it home broken. According to the barbarous customs of the country, her sweetheart, who is dotingly fond of her, refuses to marry her, and the seigneur is condemned by the Judge to save her honor by espousing her. This he does much against his will; but when he attempts to carry out his resolution of leaving her after the ceremony, he finds that he too is smitten, and he bears off his peasant bride to Versailles. Nothing thinner than this fable has ever been put on the stage, but M. Vasseur, the composer of 'La Timbale d'Argent,' has woven on to it music that is always elegant and often exceedingly charming. But the chief attraction of the piece lies in Mme. Chaumont, who, without a shred of voice, contrives to infuse into every phrase a world of meaning alike undreamt of by composer and author. If she had but a voice what a fine dramatic singer she would be!"

The Ambigu Theatre, writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, has just given the first representation of M. Belot's drama, entitled "La Vénus de Gordes." It is six or seven years since MM. Belot and Ernest Daudet published a novel under this name, which was founded on a case tried some years earlier in the environs of Vaucluse, which for some months excited a passionate interest in the entire district. The *Vénus de Gordes* was a pretty farmeress, who married a brave fellow, became desperately enamored of a horse-dealer, and ended in complicity with her lover, by poisoning her husband, who was killed by a gun after his wife and her accomplice perceived that the poison worked too slowly. The two lovers were in turn arrested; the horse-dealer first confessed, and after him the *Vénus de Gordes*. Warm letters written by the pretty farmeress were discovered and read at the Assizes, and both she and her paramour were sentenced to hard labor for life. The woman died in prison, penitent; the man, it is said, transported to Cayenne, is still living. It was on this Assize Court adventure, in which passion, adultery, and assassination are mixed up together, and in which the position of the accused, their youth, beauty, audacity, and treachery produced so profound an impression, that MM. Belot and Daudet founded their romance. The drama, which denotes in its author a settled bent for violent scenes, shows from beginning to end that M. Belot considers the Parisian public in general, and that of the Ambigu in particular, as the most *blasé*, the least easy to scandalize or shock, that can be imagined. The piece has had a great success, but at intervals the public, protesting against the dose of cynicism and moral exhaustion attributed to it, showed that the author had gone too far in thinking it capable of silently tolerating scenes of such violence. The drama differs from the novel as the novel had differed from the reality. There is a double adultery in it; the paramour also is married. The investigation is carried on rapidly. The *Vénus de Gordes* poisons herself in a fit of madness on the scene itself. The paramour, mad also, in the face of his condemnation tries to set fire to the village, threatening whoever offers to arrest him. A gendarme approaches, draws a revolver, and kills him like a dog. I have sketched the drama as Belot has transported it to the stage.

OBITUARY.

SENATOR ORRIS S. FERRY.

Connecticut has lost by death an able citizen, who has done her and the nation much service. Orris S. Ferry, a member of the United States Senate, died at Norwalk, yesterday afternoon. He was a native of Connecticut, having been born in Bethel Aug. 15, 1823. He was graduated at Yale College in 1844, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1846. He practiced in Norwalk, and in 1849 was appointed Judge of Probate for that district. He was elected to the State Senate in 1855 and 1856; in the latter year he was also appointed State's Attorney for Fairfield County, a position which he held till 1859, when he was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, serving on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims and on the Special Committee of Thirty-three on the Rebellious States. He was prominently connected with the Militia of his State, having been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the First Division Connecticut Militia in 1847, and he entered the Union service in the war of the rebellion, serving with distinction as Colonel and Brigadier General. In 1866 he was elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1867. He also went as a delegate to the "Loyalists' Convention" in Philadelphia in the same year, and to the Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburg. During the first term of his Senatorial service he was a member of the Committees on Private Land Claims, Patents and the Patent Office, Public Buildings and Grounds, and the Territories. In May, 1872, there was a notable contest in the Connecticut Legislature over the election of a successor to Senator Ferry, whose term was to expire the next March. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley was the regular Republican "caucus" nominee, and his election was confidently expected, as there was an ample Republican majority on the joint ballot. Expectation was disappointed, however, by a "bolt" which included some of the most influential members of the Republican Party in Fairfield and New Haven Counties, who united with the Democrats, the latter voting solidly for Mr. Ferry. An appreciation of the ability displayed by him in his first term, his disposition to take an attitude accordant with his honest convictions upon national questions, though it sometimes led him somewhat aside from the mass of his party, and a desire to do him the justice of a re-election, were the main elements of the "bolt." The final vote on the joint ballot was taken May 15. Gen. Hawley received 125 votes and Senator Ferry 133, and was elected. Sixteen Republican votes were cast for the latter. Occurring in the midst of the "independent" fever that preceded the Cincinnati Convention of that year, this election was misapprehended by some and misconstrued by others as an indorsement of the "independent" system of politics, and Senator Ferry was forthwith welcomed with laudation to the "Liberal" Party. He declined, however, to be considered a "Liberal," and in several published letters written soon after his election, he re-affirmed the fixedness of his political belief and his Republican fealty. "I believe as firmly as ever in the doctrines I have advocated in the last sixteen years," wrote he. In a letter written at Washington on the 16th of May, 1872, to Hon. J. B. Ferris, of Stamford, he referred to the returning importance of the issues of our foreign relations and our domestic policy in matters of finance and revenue, and said, "To intrust these great interests to an Administration made up and controlled by Horace Greeley would be *Midsummer madness*." This declaration settled the question of Senator Ferry's attitude toward the "Liberal" Party. He favored an early removal of the political disabilities of those participating in the rebellion, and opposed the Civil Rights bill on account of the inharmony it would create in school matters. He has for several years suffered acutely from a spinal disease similar to that with which the late Charles Sumner was afflicted, and the two Senators often conversed with each other in regard to their physical troubles.

His death was not unexpected by his friends, as the disease from which he has suffered so long has threatened to terminate fatally for several weeks, and, indeed, months. The vacancy in the Senate will be filled by a Democratic Legislature, before which Congressmen Barnum and ex-Gov. English are likely to be the most prominent candidates. Mr. Ferry won an enviable position in the Senate. He made but few speeches and they were always terse and direct in statement, without repetitions, clear in expression and vigorous and original in thought. Whenever it was announced that Mr. Ferry would speak in any debate there was always great anxiety to hear him, for it was known that his opinions were his own. He was nobody's man, and could never be influenced against his judgment of what was right. Senator Ferry was never regarded as very cordially supporting the Administration of President Grant. His weak health prevented him from taking so active a part in the business of the Senate as he might otherwise have taken, but the excellence and strength of the work which he did could not have been excelled. Connecticut must send the best man of either party in the State to fill the measure of his ability or usefulness.

Senator Ferry was able to be in his seat in the Forty-third Congress during a few weeks, and gave evidence that, while his physical powers were feeble, his intellect was unimpaired. A few weeks ago he was taken to Brookline for medical treatment, having suffered much from an aggravation of his disease. He was not benefited, however, and was carried to his home at Norwalk on Saturday in a hopeless condition.

COL. JOHN M'L. TAYLOR, U. S. A.

Brevet Col. John McLean Taylor, senior Major of the Subsistance Department, U. S. A., died in Baltimore, Md., yesterday, aged forty-seven years. He was a son of the late Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General, U. S. A., and a nephew of the late President Zachary Taylor.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The "cow king" of New-Mexico is named Chisum, and he owns 80,000 head of cattle.

Hon. Carl Schurz is giving utterance to "Centennial Thoughts" before New-England lyceums.

Gen. James W. Husted seems to be the only person named in connection with the Speakership of the Assembly.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* gives up ten columns to an account of the life and services of Senator Morton, of Indiana.

Paul Morphy, once famous as a chess player, is now said to be an inmate of a Louisiana insane asylum, hopelessly mad.

Robert Toombs, of Georgia, raises everything on his own farm necessary for the support of himself and family, his hands and his stock.

Mr. James Lick has expressed a wish to be buried (after he is dead) on the top of Mount Hamilton, where his big telescope is to be placed.

Mr. John Y. Foster is now the sole proprietor of the Newark (N. J.) *Courier*, and is making an extremely interesting local and general paper of it.

THE UNITED STATES MINT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR—CAUSES OF THE DISTURBANCES IN THE MONEY MARKETS OF THE WORLD—EFFECT OF THE NEW GERMAN STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Dr. Lindermann, Director of the Mint, has made his report to the Secretary of the Treasury. It shows the operations of the Mint and Assay Offices for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875. It shows the amount of currency to have been:

Gold, 1,739,062 pieces, value	$33,553,965
Silver, 22,823,216 pieces, value	10,070,368
Minor, 14,629,500 pieces, value	230,375
Total, 39,191,778 pieces, value	$43,854,708

STORAGE OF COIN.

The experience of the last year has demonstrated the insufficiency of the facilities of the Treasury and its officers for the convenient and safe storage of coin, particularly in the Western States, and more silver coin has of late been retained in the custody of the mints than could be properly cared for. In view of this fact, and the increased amount which will have to be stored in the Treasury offices in different parts of the country before specie payments shall have been resumed, it is suggested that the provision of additional vaults should be undertaken at an early day under the provisions of the act of Congress.

SILVER AND THE TRADE DOLLAR.

In the latter part of the year 1872 it became apparent that a change in the German monetary system and other causes affecting the demand and supply would produce a serious decline in the value of silver, and injuriously affect our silver mining interests. To provide a market for silver mined in the western portion of our country a coin of a standard likely to make it acceptable in China was authorized early in the following year, 1873. About two years afterward, January, 1875, a law looking to the substitution of silver for the paper fractional currency was enacted. Upon a superficial examination of the trade dollar it may be supposed to interfere with the plan of substituting silver for the fractional currency. Such, however, is not the case, its coinage not having the least effect on the general market price of silver. The real effect is to make something of a local market at San Francisco, and if our annual production of that metal was not more than the mints could coin the silver produced on the Pacific coast would command slightly better rates, but the fact is the coining capacity of the mints for silver coins of less denomination than the dollar is not equal to more than half the production, and the two years' yield of the mines will, it is probable, furnish sufficient silver to manufacture all the fractional coin that can be advantageously used in the country.

DORE SILVER.

Nearly all the silver bullion which finds a market in San Francisco contains on an average about forty-five per cent. in value of gold. This bullion must be refined or parted before it can be manufactured into coin, and the most economical proportion of the two metals for the parting operation is two parts of silver by weight to one of gold. This class of bullion commands a higher price in London than fine silver, for the reason that gold containing a small percentage of silver can be added, and thus refined or parted without additional cost. This bullion, if not parted at San Francisco and Carson, is generally shipped to London as cover to exchange, and, therefore, cannot be made available for mintage at the New-York Assay Office and the Mint at Philadelphia. Our true policy is to mint this bullion in the United States, and, since, if not parted on the Pacific coast, it is exported to London, the trade dollar coinage should be continued if for no other purpose than to make a local market for the silver. Ultimately China must have a national coinage of silver, and in the meantime a more extensive use of the silver coins of other countries will be found useful, not only to the Chinese, but likewise to foreign residents at the different ports. The American trade dollar has been well received in that Empire and if authority were given to coin at our Western mints five, ten, twenty, and fifty cent pieces of the same standard, they would, no doubt, find a ready market at the different commercial ports, and gradually work their way into the interior of the Empire. If this trade coinage should incidentally afford protection to our mining interests which have already been injuriously affected by the fall in the value of silver, it could hardly be regarded otherwise than as sound national policy.

PURCHASE OF SILVER FOR REDEMPTION OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The first section of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, for the resumption of specie payments, authorized and required the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be prepared as rapidly as possible silver coins for the redemption of the fractional currency. The purchases of silver bullion for this purpose, from Jan. 14 to Oct. 31, 1875, have amounted to $8,349,747 93, at an average price, with the refining charge added for the dore bullion of $1 11 4 per ounce standard. The average price of silver in London during the same period has been nearly 57 pence per ounce British standard, which, reduced to United States standard in money, gives $1 12 4. The dore bullion was refined or parted on account of the United States at an average cost of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ounce.

THE FRACTIONAL COINAGE.

The fractional silver coin manufactured during the same period was as follows: Half dollars, 10,535,200; value, $5,267,600. Quarter dollars, 4,260,200 pieces; value, $1,065,050. Twenty cents, 1,253,590 pieces; value, $250,718. Dimes, 12,375,400 pieces; value, $1,237,540. Total, 28,424,390 pieces; value, $7,820,908. The coinage of these pieces for the month of November may be set down as $680,000, and the amount in the Treasury and Mints on the 31st of January, 1875, at $1,500,000, which amounts, added to the coinage from Feb. 1 to Oct. 31, 1875, inclusive, gives a total of about $10,000,000.

In speaking of the redemption of fractional paper currency in silver coins, the Director says: "Notwithstanding the expense incurred and the care which has been exercised by the Government to renovate and keep the fractional currency in good condition, it is well known that a large percentage of notes in circulation particularly in localities not convenient to banks are deteriorated to an extent rendering them quite unfit for use. It has also been counterfeited to a much greater extent than coin, and the detection of the spurious notes is infinitely more difficult than counterfeit coins. The loss to the public from this source must ultimately be very considerable. The wastage, as the small percentage of these notes worn out or destroyed while in circulation may be properly termed, falls mostly upon a class of people the least able to bear it. It is no satisfaction to a man who suffers the loss of a tenth of his day's wages by receiving a twenty-five cent note which no one will accept from him in payment to be told that it reduces to that extent the expenses of the issues of such money by the Government of the United States. The total expense attending the manufacture of the coinage of the last fiscal year ($43,854,708) was $889,370, or about sixty per cent. of the expense of maintaining the fractional currency. In this estimate the seignorage realized on the silver and minor coinage ($436,105 51) has not been considered as reducing the cost of the coinage, the same being regarded as a gain to the Government, and not any earning by the mints. The subsidiary silver coins and the trade dollar are by law a legal tender to the extent of five dollars. The propriety of increasing this amount to ten dollars is suggested for the consideration of the Secretary of the Treasury."

THE COURSE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The Director speaks of the "course of gold and silver," and says, in explanation of disturbances, in the principal money markets of the world for three years past, that they have not been covered by insufficient supplies of gold, but by its having been withheld in large sums from circulation, and the diminished use of silver as money. In 1871 provision was made by law for a new money system in the German Empire, the principal feature of which were the establishment of the exclusive gold standard, the demonetization of silver, and issue of national coins, involving as a necessary consequence the withdrawal of all gold and silver coins then in circulation, or held as Treasury and bank reserves. The amount of silver coin in the Empire at the time of the enactment of the new Monetary law was estimated by the best authorities at about $350,000,000. It was expected that two-thirds of this amount would be exported to neighboring countries and the balance converted into subsidiary coin. The natural markets for this surplus were the Netherlands and those countries having a double standard, for the reason that silver has there a fixed rate to gold in the legal-tender coins, and which rate is greater than in the commercial relation of the two metals. In proportion to the fall in the price of silver which immediately commenced, the silver coin of the Netherlands and the five franc piece of France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland became depreciated to an extent which enabled exchange dealers and speculators to largely import silver for coinage, and these coins entering freely into circulation soon caused gold to be exported. The countries referred to became alarmed, and measures were taken by them to prevent a further influx of silver at the expense of gold. Germany has from time to time since 1872 been a purchaser of large sums of gold, and the manufacture of the new standard national coins has already amounted to about $285,000,000. The coins, however, have not gone into general circulation to the extent originally expected, for the reason that the old standard silver coins, which are inferior in value, continue under the provisions of the new monetary law to be effective money in payments. Gold has, therefore, to a large extent been held in the vaults of the Imperial Treasury, mints, and the banks. France has also been accumulating gold in preparation for resumption of specie payments Jan. 1, 1876.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

The Director, in speaking of "Money and the Money System of the United States," lays down the principles involved in a sound currency, and glances at the history of legislation on the currency, beginning with the act of April 2, 1792, which established the Mint for the purpose of a national coinage and the money of account of the United States, authorized the coinage of gold and silver coins of prescribed weight and fineness, and declared them legal tenders in payment of all sums whatsoever. The monetary standard thus established was gold and silver, and the importance which the eminent statesmen and financiers of the day attached to a uniform standard is seen in the provision which limited the legal tender of coins of less than full weight to their actual bullion value. No subsequent act of Congress declared anything but gold and silver a legal tender in the payments of debts until the law of Feb. 25, 1862, was enacted. The making of credit notes a legal-tender was a radical departure from the sound principles on which our money system was originally based, and could only be justified as a war measure in time of imminent peril.

The problem of specie resumption is a complicated and difficult one, but not beyond the wisdom of those whose duty it is to solve it. The national resources of the country giving such unlimited scope for the enterprise of its population, furnish every assurance that the transition will be comparatively easy and without any serious perturbation.

THE NEVADA SILVER MINES.

The recent extension of developments in the Comstock lode, Nevada, are referred to by the Director, and the examination of the Consolidated Virginia and California Mines, made last Summer by the Director and Prof. Rogers, described. The result of the examination is given in a report of Prof. Rogers, in which the Director concurs. The report of the latter, after describing the various galleries, cross-cuts, &c., by which the ore body is explored, and the mode observed in taking the ore samples for assay, concludes as follows: "With the data thus obtained, and on an inspection of the official surveys, exhibiting the galleries and cross-cuts, it would seem fair to conclude that, with proper allowances, the ore body equals an amount which taken at the actual assays would give as the ultimate yield of the two mines, $300,000,000. But to guard against a chance of over-estimation, I take the assays at one half that ascertained, which will place the production at not less than $150,000,000. With a view to make due allowance for interruptions to the continuity of the body of the ore which lies between the 1,500 and 1,400 foot levels, the whole of the ore which is contained between the 1,400 and 1,300 foot levels is thrown in, and not embraced in the estimate; and it may be stated that the very promising ore developments below the 1,550-foot level, the assays of which run very high, have also been omitted in the calculations." The Director estimates the annual production of the Comstock Mines, after the hoisting works and mills recently destroyed by fire shall have been rebuilt and in operation, at about fifty millions, and that the production from other domestic sources will not be much less than that of the Comstock Mines, and concludes this portion of his report by commending the liberal policy of the Government in respect to the precious metal mining interests, and expressing the opinion that it should be steadily continued.

STEAMBOAT TRAVEL.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR GENERAL—LOSSES OF LIFE AND PROPERTY DURING THE YEAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—William Burnett, Supervising Inspector General of steam vessels, has made his report of the steam inspection service for the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1875, to the Secretary of the Treasury. The service at that date consisted of a total of 103 officers and clerks, as follows: One supervising inspector general, resident at Washington; ten supervising inspectors, thirty-six local inspectors of boilers, thirty-six local inspectors of hulls, eight assistant local inspectors of boilers, four assistant local inspectors of hulls, eight clerks to local inspectors. The following table shows the number of steam vessels inspected, their aggregate tonnage, and the officers licensed for the several divisions of navigation therein designated:

Divisions.	Steamers.	Tonnage.	Officers.
Atlantic coast	1,676	486,830.93	5,428
Pacific coast	231	89,592.11	890
Western rivers, including southern coast	1,139	252,240.12	5,598
The great northern lakes	...	189,488.66	2,655

Receipts from inspection of steam vessels	$133,939 75
Receipts from officers licensed	127,005 00
Total	$260,944 75
The expenditures were:	
For salaries of Inspectors and clerks	173,000 00
Traveling and incidental expenses	39,392 02
Total	$212,392 02

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of steam vessels inspected	3,885
Total tonnage of steam vessels inspected	1,018,151.82
Total number of officers licensed	14,571
Total receipts from all sources	$260,944 75
Total expenditures	212,392 02
Balance of receipts not expended	48,552 73

The number of lives lost during the last fiscal year was 405; namely: From explosions, 51; fire, 273; snags, wrecks, and sinking, 64. The number of accidents which resulted in loss of life were: Explosions or accidental escape of steam, 14; fires, 6; collisions, 5; snags, wrecks, and sinking, 11, making a total number of accidents 36. The Superintendent says: "It will be seen from the above statements that a total of 405 lives have been lost on merchant steam vessels of the United States during the last fiscal year, but to our own citizens the loss of life for the same period has been only 201, which is an unusually small number. While there were thirty-six disasters to steam vessels by which life was lost, yet a single one of these resulted in the loss of more than half the lives here recorded. I refer to the burning of the steam-ship Japan at sea off Swatow, China, by which the lives of 200 Chinese and four other persons were destroyed. There were fourteen cases of explosion or accidental escape of steam, one of which resulted in the death of twenty persons, and another six, while only twenty-five persons were lost by the remaining twelve. There were six burnings of steamers by which life was lost; 204 were lost by one of these and forty-five and twenty respectively by two others, while only four persons were lost by the remaining three.

As no bounds can be set to the damage which may accrue to the vessel and persons on board, on the occurrence of such disasters, every effort should properly be made to place within the reach of persons thus imperiled such means of safety as human ingenuity can devise. This has been most liberally done by legislation. But, added to this, the entire prevention of such disasters, by which both the greater and lesser calamities would be avoided, should, as a first aim, engage the efforts of every officer of the service, each being held to the strictest accountability for the performance of his duty with vigilance and discretion relative to certain kinds of disaster, the attainment of this end is far from impossible. Accidents by explosion, fire, and in general by collision are fully within remedy and may be prevented by the exercise of superior skill and watchfulness by inspectors and officers of the vessel. Men employed in the daily routine of the direct management of steam vessels, and whose minds are absorbed in the practical business which they have in hand, become almost necessarily unmindful of the dangers with which they are continually surrounded, and of the means provided by law for the safety of life in case of accident, allowing such appliances to become deranged and displaced. They require to be frequently reminded of the consequences of such neglect, and for this purpose it is essential that the Inspectors shall make frequent visits of examination, conferring freely with the officers of such vessels in regard to their management and the necessary discipline to be maintained on board; and it will be found that when met in a proper spirit such officers are in general not only willing but desirous to conform to all the reasonable demands or suggestions of Inspectors. Their co-operation is also of the greatest importance to the service, as through strict attention to the duties of their several stations the best results are only to be secured.

The Superintendent says it is of the utmost importance to the service that its officers should be men of large experience and thoroughly qualified for the performance of their duty, and he makes various recommendations to improve the efficiency of the service.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen over New-England where it is lowest and now rising, otherwise it has risen, being highest in the upper lake region and is falling in the North-west. The temperature has risen in Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, and on the New-England coast, and fallen in the remaining districts. Light rains have fallen in the New-England, Middle Atlantic States, Tennessee, South Atlantic and Gulf coasts; light snows in the Missouri Valley and Lower Michigan. Decidedly cold weather is now prevailing in the Northern districts.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lakes, the Middle States, and New-England, high and rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, generally clear and decidedly cold weather, followed in the first district by falling barometer and easterly winds.

For the canal regions of Indiana, Ohio, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-York, and New-Jersey, the temperature will fall considerably below freezing Monday night.

THE ST. LOUIS WHISKY FRAUDS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 21.—A special dispatch stating that D. A. January, one of the largest wholesale grocers in this city and a very wealthy man is among those indicted for complicity in the whisky frauds here, having been published in the Chicago *Tribune*, the 13th inst., Mr. January publishes a card pronouncing the statement absolutely false, and stating that he intends to visit Chicago this week and bring suit against the *Tribune* for $100,000 damages for defamation of character.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The result of the election in Massachusetts on the 2d inst. has been officially declared. For Governor Alexander H. Rice, Republican, had 83,639, not including thirty-six votes cast for Alexander Rice; William Gaston, Democrat, had 78,333; John I. Baker, Prohibitionist, 9,124; Charles Francis Adams, Independent, 1,497; Wendell Phillips, Labor Reformer, 316; scattering, 240. The total vote was 173,185. Last year the total vote for Governor was 185,990. The Republican vote last year was 89,344; this year it is 83,639. The Democratic vote last year was 96,376; this year it is 78,333. The vote for the other State officers at the late election was:

For Lieutenant Governor—Horatio G. Knight, Rep., 95,996; John Quincy Adams, Dem., 75,502; William F. Bartlett, Labor Reformer, 1,220; scattering, 111.

For Secretary of State—Henry B. Pierce, Rep., 96,477; George H. Monroe, Dem., 79,197; Israel W. Marden, Labor Reformer, 100; scattering, 159.

For Treasurer—Charles Endicott, Rep., 97,902; Weston Howland, Dem., 74,766; scattering, 190.

For Auditor—Julius L. Clarke, Rep., 97,298; John E. Fitzgerald, Dem., 75,611; scattering, 131.

For Attorney General—Charles R. Train, Rep., 97,468; George F. Verry, Dem., 74,608; scattering, 447.

For Member of Congress in the First District—(to fill the vacancy)—William W. Crapo, Rep., had 9,553; Charles G. Davis, Dem., 5,017; and there were ten scattering votes.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN MINNESOTA.

The complete official returns of the vote of Minnesota, at the election held on the 2d inst., show that for Governor the vote was as follows: John S. Pillsbury, Republican, 47,191; D. L. Buell, Democrat, 35,173; Republican majority, 12,018. The total vote was 82,364. The total vote for Governor at the last election, in 1873, was 76,003, and the majority of Gov. Davis, Republican, was but 5,519. The vote for the other candidates on the 2d inst. was:

Office.	Republicans.	Democrats.
Lieut. Governor	Wakefield 45,411	Durant 35,911
Sec. State	Irgins 46,240	Bierman 36,246
Auditor	Whitcomb 46,709	Rahilly 35,203
Treasurer	Pfaender 42,871	Scheffer 36,876
Attorney Gen.	Wilson 46,190	Jones 34,680
Chief Justice	Gilfillan 47,131	Emmett 34,542
Railroad Com'r.	Marshall 45,742	Bonniwell 35,167

Of the four proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State three were ratified and one rejected. The one rejected was intended to extend to the stockholders of all corporations a privilege of exemption from personal liability, which by a previous amendment had been granted to the stockholders of manufacturing and mechanical corporations, but which by a blunder of phraseology was made virtually to repeal that amendment, and to except manufacturing corporations from the exemption while extending it to others. The other amendments were all carried by large majorities. One gives the Legislature power to increase the number of Judges in any judicial district. Another provides that any woman of twenty-one years of age and upward may vote at any election for choosing officers of schools, or on any measure relating to schools, or may be eligible to any office pertaining to the management of schools. The third requires the Legislature to provide for the investment of the principal of the school fund in bonds of the United States, or of the State of Minnesota of a date subsequent to 1860, or of any other State, as the Legislature may direct. This amendment supplies a curious omission in the Constitution of the State, which has heretofore contained no provision in regard to the investment of the school funds, further than the general requirement that the principal should forever remain inviolate.

THE MIXED RESULT IN WISCONSIN.

The official returns from Wisconsin show that the Republicans have defeated Gov. Taylor, who was a candidate for re-election, but that the other State officers elected are Democrats. The vote for Governor was as follows: Harrison Luddington, Republican, 85,146; William R. Taylor, Democrat, 84,315; Republican majority, 831. The total vote is 169,461, against 147,623 in 1873, when Gov. Taylor was elected by a vote of 81,635 to 66,223 for Calwallader C. Washburn, Republican. The Democratic majority then was 15,412, showing a Republican gain of 16,243 in two years. The prohibition vote was about 600. The vote for the other State officers at the late election was as follows:

Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
Lieut. Governor	Eaton 83,938	Parker 85,437
Secretary of State	Warner 84,381	Doyle 85,103
Treasurer	Baetz 84,317	Kuehn 87,337
Attorney General	Bennet 84,840	Sloan 86,864
Supt. of Instruction	Graham 85,103	Searing 86,797

PETTY CANAL FRAUDS.

HOW THE STATE IS SWINDLED BY SHIPPERS —UNDERWEIGHED CARGOES — INTERESTING REVELATIONS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1875.

At a time when the spirit of "reform" is rampant, the people naturally desire to learn all that can be learned of the history of the frauds and stealings to which the public treasury and revenues have been subjected in the few years past. There are many important facts which are not likely to be reached by any investigating commission, but which are just as significant as though they were heralded by a "report" telegraphed over the State. It is not alone canal officials who have been plundering the State for their private enrichment. The virus of dishonesty has to a considerable extent affected the people, and many who get their living and make their money as shippers and forwarders on the canal have been guilty of defrauding the State of its canal tolls. A very superficial investigation would show that at times of high tolls it has been a quite common practice with many of these persons to bribe the weigh-master to understate the weight of freight—thus, of course, making the amount of toll less than it should be. Those who are familiar with the manner in which canal business is transacted will readily understand the opportunities that are presented for this kind of practice. The shipper reports the amount of freight on his boat at the point of shipment. The figures are inserted in the clearance or bill of lading upon this report only, although I have been informed that it is now the practice at Buffalo to require the shipper to swear to its correctness. The test is applied when the freight comes to the weigh-master. If the cargo is found to exceed the clearance the shipper must pay toll on the difference in order to make the State good. But if the weigh-master can be induced, for a consideration, to weigh the freight exactly according to the clearance, then the shipper saves the toll and the State is defrauded. Investigation leads to the belief that this kind of cheating has been systematically going on during seasons of high tolls. I believe that in some cases it has been done by canal-boat Captains on their own responsibility and silently approved by owners; in other cases I have reason to believe that the practice has been directly encouraged by shippers and forwarders. A few days since I met a respectable boatman on the Erie Canal, who informed me that in 1869 he had on at least two occasions paid money at the weighing office at Rochester to have a cargo underweighed, so as to correspond with the clearance, once paying $5 and once $10. He even showed me a letter in the handwriting of his employer's clerk at that time, giving him instructions about the method of procedure, and telling him to "try a dollar or so on the weigh-master" if he should overrun. The man stated that he reported these payments to his employer's clerk, and was allowed for them on settlement. He was asked to make affidavit of the facts, and did so without hesitation, and possibly something more may be heard of this particular case. I supposed that this was a very exceptional transaction, and that the forwarders who would be willing to cheat the State and corrupt its officials in this way were few and far between. When I began to mention the matter I was soon enlightened. "Why," said one blunt-spoken "canaler," "I hope you don't think there's anything astonishing about that! I've done it often." Another—an extensive shipper—heard my statement with a knowing smile and a quiet assurance that there was nothing unusual about it. And I am told by men who are and have been in a position to know by common report, at least, that this kind of fraud has been very extensively practiced. Facts in connection with this subject have come to me in such a shape, and so well attested, that I do most thoroughly believe that the State has been cheated out of hundreds of thousands of dollars in this way. At this time of low tolls the matter may be of no present importance. If canal tolls should be raised it will become of great moment.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Union League of America is about to incorporate a new feature in its platform. At a full meeting of the National Executive Committee, held in Philadelphia on the 11th inst., a unanimous opinion was expressed in favor of a complete reorganization of the Union League, and an amendment of the constitution and ritual "so as to adapt them to the living issues of the day." A circular, signed by William A. Newell, Chairman, and Thomas G. Baker, Secretary, has been addressed to the members of the League, in which the assertion is made that the common schools are in danger, and a call for a rally to their defense is made.

DEATH OF GEN. HARDIN, OF ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 21.—Gen. E. B. Hardin died at his residence here last night, aged thirty-eight years. He was an active and efficient officer, and served with distinction during the war.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The *Golos*, of St. Petersburg, discussing the Eastern question, admits the cogency of the views of the English journals with regard to Egypt.

POSITIONS OF AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA AS TO THE REFORMS TO BE CONCEDED BY TURKEY TO THE PROVINCES.

LONDON, Nov. 22—5:30 A. M.—A Berlin telegram to the *Times* says in the negotiations which are now proceeding for the settlement of the troubles in the Turkish provinces, the programme put forward by Austria includes a comparatively high degree of self-government for the Christian communities in Turkey. Russia seems to demand only a more faithful adhesion to the promises of reform already made by the Porte.

THE REPORTED AUSTRIAN INTERFERENCE UNFOUNDED.

LONDON, Nov. 22—5 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Vienna states that the reports of Austria's intended intervention in Herzegovina are unfounded.

THE STORM ON THE BRITISH COAST.

FOURTEEN FISHERMEN DROWNED—A BRIG AND BARK LOST WITH ALL HANDS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The last storm was most disastrous to fishing craft, especially on the East coast. Fourteen lives are already reported lost, and many vessels are missing.

The brig Elizabeth has been wrecked off Whitby, and the bark Fairy Queen off Calais. All on board both vessels were lost.

FRANCE.

A PROPOSITION TO FIX THE DATE FOR DISSOLVING THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—At a meeting of the Left held here yesterday, several Deputies announced that on Monday, after the third reading of the Electoral bill, Minister Dufaure would propose that the Assembly proceed to fix the date of the dissolution of that body.

SPAIN.

ILLNESS OF DON CARLOS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Don Carlos is lying ill at Durango.

AUSTRIA.

DEATH OF THE EX-DUKE OF MODENA.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—Francis V., Duke of Modena, who was dispossessed of his duchy in 1860, is dead.

Francis Ferdinand Géminien, ex-Duke of Modena and Reggio, died yesterday at Vienna. He was born June 1, 1819, married the Princess Aldegonda, daughter of the ex-King Louis of Bavaria, on the 30th of March, 1842, and succeeded his father, Francis IV., as Archduke of Austria and Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, Jan. 21, 1846. On the death of Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma, the Duke claimed the territories of Firizzano under the treaty of 1815, and procured Austrian intervention in his aid against the resistance of the people. The revolution of 1848 caused him to seek safety in flight, and his duchy voted in favor of annexation to Piedmont. The Duke returned, however, after the battle of Novara, March 23, 1849, and re-established the old régime. The Italian war of 1859 put an end to it, and he again fled. Modena then, with Tuscany, the Romagna, and Naples, became a part of the new Kingdom of Italy.

HAYTI AND ST. THOMAS.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT BANK AT PORT-AU-PRINCE LIKELY TO COLLAPSE EARLY — BANKING BUSINESS IN ST. THOMAS.

KINGSTON, Jam., Nov. 13.—The new Government bank at Port-au-Prince is not likely to last long. The Haytian capitalists who were to contribute largely to the investment with which the bank was to start, have failed to carry out their engagements, stating that their resources now are not what they were when the promise was made.

The Colonial Bank in St. Thomas is winding up its affairs and will soon close, as the business it is doing in St. Thomas (where great German houses do so much banking for others) is not sufficiently remunerative to be worth continuing it.

The floating dock, which sank some years ago in the harbor at St. Thomas, will soon be in a condition to receive ships again for repairs, as the engineers are now completing their work upon it.

JAMAICA, WEST INDIES.

THE ALLEGED CUBAN TRANSPORT URUGUAY AN ELEPHANT ON THE HANDS OF THE AUTHORITIES—THE HAYTIAN FUGITIVE CANAL—CHURCH TROUBLE IN SPANISH TOWN.

KINGSTON, Nov. 13.—The steamer Uruguay is still lying in this harbor, watched by a Spanish steamer of war. The Governor has found out his mistake in seizing her, and offers to release her and to restore her cargo of arms and ammunition if Capt. Summers will promise to "clear" for any particular port, but the condition attached to this is a bond for $5,000 that the Uruguay will go there. This Capt. Summers refuses to give, on the ground that there is no international law to authorize the Governor to make such a demand upon him, and that as his papers are all in perfect order the detention of his vessel and cargo is wholly illegal and unwarrantable. The Captain has the best of the situation at present, and the public, as well as the legal fraternity, laugh at the Attorney General, who is utterly unacquainted with the Foreign Enlistment act or any important question of international law.

Gen. Canal, the refugee who sought the shelter and protection of the American Minister at Port-au-Prince, and for whose deliverance a United States gunboat was sent to Hayti, has arrived here in safety. It is said there is no doubt that he will be the next "President of that Republic," and that it is the knowledge of this fact that made the Haytian Government so anxious to execute him.

The Henry Chauncey, from New-York, arrived here late at night on Monday, the 10th inst., with thirty-five passengers for Jamaica, and a very large freight. There were several passengers who came to pass the Winter.

There has been a religious disturbance in Spanish Town, owing to an attempt to remove a young curate—Rev. Mr. Val Spinosa—from the Cathedral, where he is very popular, but not, however, with the Churchwardens, who dislike him on account of his honesty and outspoken character. A persecution of the young curate followed. Six hundred of the congregation, headed by Sir Bryan Edwards and others, stood by him in his trouble; but the Bishop, yielding to the Churchwardens, superseded him in the charge. The populace discovering this on the Sunday when Rev. Mr. Hepburn entered the pulpit, a large body rose and left the cathedral, leaving the minister to preach to empty benches. In the afternoon some 300 people, and as many of the Sunday-school scholars, who include big, able-bodied men and women of all colors, proceeded to the residences of the Churchwardens, M. Conkavons and Dr. Benjamin Stamirs. These officials fled, and were followed by the mob, who hooted them. They eventually took refuge in the houses of some friends, and were escorted home after dark by an armed Police guard. The result has been the dismissal of the Churchwardens by the Bishop, and the replacing of Rev. Mr. Val Spinosa in clerical charge of the Cathedral.

A disgraceful scene took place lately in the Court-house, where Sir John Lucie Smith presides. Two prominent lawyers practicing before the Chief Justice got into a dispute about "costs," and a great deal of abuse passed between them. Mr. Henry Vendryes slapped his opponent, Mr. D. P. Nathan, in the face, whereupon Mr. Nathan, catching Mr. Vendryes by the hair of his head, struck him a blow on the face. The two lawyers then closed upon one another, and were only separated by the Police. The Chief Justice fined Mr. Vendryes $250, and Mr. Nathan $100.

A sensation was caused in Kingston yesterday by a report that his Excellency, the Governor, [Sir William Grey,] had assaulted a negro carpenter at King's house, and that the carpenter had come to Kingstown to take out proceedings against his Excellency before the District Judge at Halfway Tree. The circumstances, as reported, are these: A carpenter was engaged in hanging oil-paintings and other pictures at King's house, when a nail, which the carpenters had not removed from the wall before hanging an oil painting, was forced through the canvass of the painting, and Sir William became so enraged when he saw it that he struck the carpenter across the face with the back of his hand. The matter is in the hands of a solicitor who was fined $250 for doing the same thing to a brother solicitor.

AUSTRALASIA.

DISCOVERY OF A CULTIVATED COUNTRY ON BAXTER RIVER—UNKNOWN BIRDS AND TRACKS OF BUFFALO—RIFLE SHOOTING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 21.—The Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's steamer Mikado, from Sydney via Auckland and Honolulu, arrived to-day. She brings the following intelligence:

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Great interest has been aroused by the receipt of letters from missionaries stationed in New-Guinea announcing important discoveries there. The river named Baxter has been traced for ninety miles, and found to have a depth of from eighteen to two fathoms. Evidence of cultivation was found, consisting of inclosed land cropped with tobacco and sugar cane. Immense unknown birds and the tracks of buffalo were also seen. A portion of the Macleary expedition has since gone there, and it is expected that details will be received in a few months.

The meeting of the New South Wales Rifle Association closed on the 16th of October. The shooting was unusually good. It is probable that the Colonial Team will leave here early next year to take part in the great American matches at Philadelphia.

VICTORIA.

The Victorian Government have been defeated on their policy and resigned. A new Ministry has been appointed as follows: Sir James McCulloch, Premier and Treasurer; Mr. McPherson, Chief Secretary; Mr. Kerford, Attorney General; Dr. Madden, Minister of Justice; Mr. Jones, Minister for Railways; Mr. Ramsey, Minister of Education; Mr. Anderson, Minister for Customs, and Mr. McLenen, Minister for Mines.

A cake of gold worth about seven thousand pounds sterling, extracted from 13,000 tons of stone in the Ovens District, will be forwarded to the Philadelphia Exhibition.

A valuable discovery of gold has been made forty miles east of the Wansekinga field, in the north-eastern part of the colony.

Grasshoppers are making their appearance in alarming numbers in the northern districts of South Australia.

PHILADELPHIA REVIVAL MEETINGS.

MOODY AND SANKEY COMMENCE THEIR WORK —THOUSANDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION TO THE BUILDING—PREPARING FOR THE HARVEST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

Moody and Sankey have come at last, and the residents hereabout, who have been waiting anxiously for their appearance for a month past, were gratified this morning. A heavy north-east storm prevailed, but it did not deter some nine thousand persons from attending the meeting at the old Pennsylvania Railroad Freight Depot, Thirteenth and Market streets. These were principally of the church-going class. In the afternoon the rain settled down to a drizzle, and the scene then was one which Philadelphia seldom witnesses in point of curiosity. The services were announced for 4 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock it became necessary to close the doors, as about thirteen thousand persons were in the building, and as many more outside unable to gain admission. The afternoon audience partook more of the nature of the non-church-going people. The choir was composed of some six hundred voices, under the direction of Prof. William G. Fischer, Mr. Sankey acting as leader. Mr. George H. Stuart and Mr. John Wanamaker had general direction of the meetings, and the conveniences afforded the public were very good.

The morning session was opened without any formality by an introduction by Mr. Moody, who announced that the "Coronation Hymn" would be sung, and invited the audience to join in, which was done with considerable vigor. Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., (Episcopal,) invoked the blessing of the Almighty upon the success of the revival. The choir and Mr. Sankey then sang one of his hymns. Following this Mr. Sankey secured quiet in the audience by the solo "Sowing the Seed by the Daylight Fair." Mr. Moody followed in some desultory remarks concerning the order he wished exercised, and the hymn "Ring the Bells of Heaven! There is Joy To-day," was rendered by the audience. Mr. Moody called attention to the thirty-fifth verse of the fourth chapter of the Gospel of St. John, taking from it his text. Before proceeding to expaciate upon the text, he said there may be many asking the question, What is the meaning of the revival meetings? Are there not churches enough in the city? and answered by saying, we have only come to help. The preacher was asked the question in Europe, what he thought of the signs of the work in America. Judging from the inclement weather, and the large number present he thought the signs for the work in this city were good. He desired the sympathy of Sabbath-school teachers and Superintendents in the work, and hoped the meeting would result in filling the schools. The course of teachers leaving their scholars because they happened to be little boys or girls, he seriously deprecated; for who knew but that one of these children should become a great worker for the Lord?

Mr. Moody stopped short in his sermon, and requested Mr. Sankey to sing the hymn, "Hark, 'tis the Voice of Jesus Crying." The meeting was then dismissed with the benediction.

After singing several hymns, Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., (Baptist,) opened the afternoon service with prayer, and Mr. Moody read a portion of the first chapter of the Book of Joshua, in which God is related to have directed Joshua to be of good courage. Mr. Sankey sang the solo, "What Means This Eager, Anxious Throng?" Mr. Moody said that the meetings during the present week, in the morning, would be for Christian workers, the idea being that the laborers in the good work should infuse the fire into each other's hearts. He then spoke upon "Courage and Enthusiasm," as evidenced in the case of Joshua. God, he said, did not have men in his employ whose courage was not good, and who would not battle for His cause with all their might. Joshua had taken God at His word, and was successful at all times, because he knew upon whom he could rely. Mr. Moody used this comparison, and also that of the action excited by politicians who desire to gain victory for their party, in agitating a whole city or country. He thought to be successful in this revival the people of Philadelphia must in a measure follow the example thus set them; only their King, the person whom the Christian believer is working for, can repay them better. Next to courage came enthusiasm, and the speaker knew that if the proper spirit once secured possession of the Christian workers here at least 10,000 persons would be brought to the fold. He concluded by calling upon Mr. Sankey to sing the hymn "Hold the Fort," the congregation joining in the chorus. This was the first time the popular hymn had been sung.

Bishop Peck, of the Methodist Conference, pronounced the benediction, and the assemblage was dismissed, filling the streets in the neighborhood and presenting an animated scene in the business section of the city, which is usually very dull on the Sabbath.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON STREET.

DESTRUCTION OF A CRACKER BAKERY—LOSS, $30,000.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night, as Patrolman Harris, of the Fifth Precinct Police, was on duty in Chambers street, and while he was passing an alley known as Bishop's lane, which extends through the centre of the block to Warren street, he noticed smoke issuing from the rear windows of the building No. 283 Washington street. This building was a five-story brick structure, owned and occupied by Erastus Titus as a biscuit and cracker factory. The officer on making a closer examination discovered a fire burning among some barrels of flour in the rear of the second floor. An alarm was at once sounded, and a battalion of the Fire Department, consisting of five steamers and two hook and ladder trucks, was promptly on hand. The doors of the building were forced in and the firemen commenced their battle with the flames. Despite the most strenuous exertions on the part of the firemen, the fire spread with great rapidity to the upper floors of the building, and in a very short time the flames were bursting out of the windows of the fifth floor, and lapping the cornices of the adjoining buildings. The high wind which prevailed at this time fanned the flames into a greater fury, and the aspect of affairs became so alarming that the engineer in charge, fearing for the safety of the surrounding property, telegraphed a "second" alarm, which brought to the scene of the conflagration a reinforcement of fire apparatus and firemen. Chief Bates and Assistant Chief Shay were also on the spot promptly. As the steamers arrived they were placed in the most advantageous positions, and in less than twenty minutes after the first alarm was given fully ten streams of water were brought to bear on the burning building. Ladders were raised to the windows of the top story, and lines of hose were carried over the roofs of the adjoining buildings, whence the flames were attacked from all sides with persistent and well-directed efforts. For an hour the flames held full sway, but at the expiration of that time the fire received its first check, and soon after was well under control. The flames had not been allowed to extend beyond the building in which they had originated, but before they were extinguished the upper portion of the structure was completely gutted, and the lower floors and basement were flooded with water.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Titus no accurate estimate of the loss could be obtained. It is believed, however, that the loss on stock and machinery will reach $20,000. The damage to the building will not exceed $10,000. These losses are partially covered by insurance.

The cellars of the adjoining buildings were flooded with water. The firm of Joseph Stiner & Co., dealers in tea, coffee, and sugar, at the corner of Washington and Chambers streets, and Maurice Wilkinson, dealer in brooms and wooden-ware, No. 281 Washington street, will both sustain losses by water, but to what extent could not be determined. No information as to the origin of the fire could be ascertained. Capt. Caffrey, of the Fifth Precinct, was in charge of the large posse of Police on duty at the fire, and rendered efficient service in protecting the surrounding property.

ANOTHER FIRE IN WASHINGTON STREET.

At 1:15 A. M. a fire occurred in the liquor store of Frank Geraghty, No. 133 Washington street, causing $500 damage. The fire extended to the variety store of John Petty adjoining, damage $200. The buildings are owned by Mr. Dennison and damaged to the extent of $500.

OTHER FIRES.

The following are the insurances on the Market Street Bridge, burned at Philadelphia on Saturday: The Union Mutual, of Philadelphia, and the Reliance, of Philadelphia, $5,000 each; the Liverpool, London, and Globe, $10,000; the Franklin Insurance Company, $16,666; the Royal, of Liverpool, and the North British and Mercantile, of London, $10,000 each; the Home, of Columbus, Ohio, $5,000; the Atlantic Fire and Marine, of Providence, R. I.; City, of Providence, R. I.; Mutual Fire, of Germantown; Citizens', of Newark; Merchants', of Providence, R. I., and the Equitable, $2,500 each; total, $76,666.

A dispatch to the Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* from Newtown, Conn., on Saturday says: "M. P. Bray, with Chief of Police George C. Woods, of Birmingham, struck the trail of the Thomaston woman and the supposed Ross child on the 18th inst., and have them in custody at the Central House in this place."

A highway robbery was committed on a farmer named Burnham, Saturday night, between Elmira and Horseheads. The robber took a few dollars from him and escaped.

An incendiary fire last night destroyed the Harrisburg (Penn.) Trotting Park stables, together with nine horses.

LATEST STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Steam-ship Germanic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Nov. 11, via Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah Nov. 18, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

ANTWERP, Nov. 21.—The Red Star Line steam-ship Nederland, Capt. James, from Philadelphia Nov. 6, arr. yesterday.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Nov. 21.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Pommerania, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York Nov. 11, touched at this port to-day en route to Hamburg.

SO PREVALENT and so fatal has Consumption become that it is now everywhere dreaded as the great scourge of humanity. And yet, in their formative stages, all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily relieved and controlled by resorting promptly to DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a curative specially adapted to soothe and strengthen the bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and loosen and remove all obstructions. It is a certain remedy for Asthma, and also for Coughs and Colds.—*Advertisement.*

The Fresh Fragance of SOZODONT renders it the most agreeable article ever used as a tooth wash. It has none of the acrid properties of the astringent tooth powders, and instead of contracting the gums, it renders them firm and elastic.

A Hard Winter is Approaching, and many a family will regret before Spring that their house was not protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry Cures coughs, whooping-cough, and bronchitis. 50c. and $1.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

BERRY—CLARK.—On Wednesday, Nov. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., Miss AGNES H., daughter of Joshua A. Clark, Esq., to JOHN J. BERRY, of Hackensack, N. J.

CUPPIA—WALLING.—On Thursday, Nov. 18, by Rev. Howard Crosby, HENRY A. CUPPIA to ADA, only daughter of George W. Walling, all of this City. No cards.

LOOMIS—SPARKS.—On Thursday, Nov. 18, 1875, at the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. Wesley R. Davis, LAURUS LOOMIS to REBECCA A., daughter of the late Alexander F. Sparks, all of Brooklyn.

SANDS—ADAMS.—At Trinity Church, Parkersburg, West Va., on Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1875, by Rev. William H. Hyland, JAMES G. SANDS, of New-York, to Miss MINNIE S. ADAMS, of Parkersburg.

TANGEMAN—HOAGLAND.—On Thursday, Nov. 18, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 373 Carlton av., Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. Geo. E. Reed, GEO. P. TANGEMAN, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and CORA A., eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. N. Hoagland.

☞ Cincinnati *Gazette, Commercial,* and *Enquirer* please copy.

DIED.

BEACH.—On Thursday, Nov. 18, 1875, suddenly, of heart disease, at No. 78 Madison av., ROSE ANN, widow of E. M. Beach.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in 45th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Monday, Nov. 22, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Charleston papers please copy.

BRITTON.—Nov. 20, 1875, MARY MARSH, only daughter of Charles P. and Caroline Britton, aged 2 years, 8 months, and 7 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 12 East 54th st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

BRIGGS.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 19, MARGARET R. BRIGGS, wife of John H. Briggs.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Westfield, N. J., Monday, Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty st. at 1 o'clock P. M.

CONLEY.—In this City, Saturday, 20th inst., Mrs. SARAH CONLEY, in the 99th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and of her sons-in-law Bartlett Smith and George Starr are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Bartlett Smith, Esq., No. 238 West 56th st., this Monday morning, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DERRICKSON.—On Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875, JAMES T. DERRICKSON, in the 65th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FOOTE.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 21, ELIZA COOK, wife of J. Howard Foote.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

HILLMAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 20, 1875, in Brooklyn, Rev. ALEXANDER C. HILLMAN, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 214 Division av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Nov. 22, at 1:30 P. M.

HYDE.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 20, 1875, LAURA ELY, widow of Jonathan L. Hyde, aged 80 years.

Funeral services at Bloomfield, on Monday, this 22d day of November, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Cooper.

JAMES.—In Paris, Oct. 15, in his 54th year, ROBERT W. JAMES, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th st., on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JONES.—At the residence of his grandfather, Henry Meyer, No. 41 West 17th st., on Sunday morning, Nov. 21, WILLIAM FRANCIS, son of the late Theodore and Joanna C. Jones, aged 11 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Church, 4th av. and 21st st., on Tuesday, Nov. 23, at 11 A. M.

McCOMB.—On Saturday morning, the 20th inst., at her residence, No. 64 Horatio st., ELIZABETH, wife of James McComb, in the 39th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the church of Rev. S. D. Burchard, 13th st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MITCHELL.—On Saturday, Nov. 20, 1875, at the residence of her son, John Mitchell, No. 176 Lorimer st., Williamsburg, Long Island, MARY MITCHELL, of paralysis, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 23, at 1:30 o'clock, from the Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Ainslie and Ewen sts., Williamsburg, Long Island, without further notice.

☞ Boston and Canada West papers please copy.

MULLER.—In Brooklyn, of consumption, on Thursday, Nov. 18, 1875, MARY LOUISE, wife of C. Otto C. Muller, and daughter of the late Asa Holt, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 182 Congress st., on Monday, Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OAKLEY.—On Saturday, Nov. 20, after a lingering illness, ANN ELIZA, daughter of the late James B. Oakley.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Eighty-sixth Street M. E. Church, between 4th and Lexington avs., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

REED.—At Oyster Bay, Nov. 20, MARY E. REED, eldest daughter of Albert A. and Mary E. Reed, aged 22 years.

Her remains will be interred in Manhasset Churchyard on Tuesday, 23d inst.

TOWNSEND.—At Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Nov. 19, MARY ANN, wife of Jacob P. Townsend.

Funeral at her late residence on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

WATSON.—On Saturday, Nov. 20, ADA DEVOO, wife of George Watson, Jr.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 160 Madison av.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ANNUAL FEAST FOR THE POOR!

THANKSGIVING, 1875.

APPEAL OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth st.

This time-honored charity makes its annual appeal for help, and very urgently asks its friends, in this gladsome time of the year, to assist it out of its present financial embarrassment. The following is a statement of the work done during the last institution year:

Eleven hundred and eighteen persons sheltered, fed, and wholly or partly clothed.

Four hundred and eight thousand meals given.

Thirty-three hundred articles of clothing given away.

One thousand and twenty-one pairs shoes used.

Thirteen hundred and eight children in its school. Average attendance, 417.

The House has sheltered 22,664 since its organization.

An average of 400 children and adults at the table each day. Sixteen hundred men, women, and children had a good, substantial meal last Thanksgiving Day, and the institution ask that it may throw open its doors as wide this year.

The stringency of the times has particularly affected the treasury of the House of Industry, and the institution is now in debt some $6,000, for the liquidation of which a most earnest appeal is made—the support of the House being almost entirely by voluntary contribution.

The Trustees invite and urge the public at all times to visit and inspect the House.

Food, second-hand clothing, shoes, and money will be very gratefully received.

The safest mode of remittance is by check to the order of Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer.

On Thanksgiving Day most interesting services will be held in the Chapel at 12 o'clock, and again at 2 o'clock. The children will sing, recite, perform calisthenic exercises, &c.

At 1 o'clock dinner will be served to the children in our spacious play-room, where visitors may see them at the tables.

At 2 o'clock, if sufficient means are furnished, the annual dinner for the outside poor will be served—an affecting sight.

All interested are cordially invited to enjoy the day with us.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS K. JESUP, President.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Secretary.
HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer.

G. H. MORGAN.	A. VAN RENSSELAER.
CHARLES ELY.	D. LYDIG SUYDAM.
FREDERICK G. FOSTER.	DAVID S. EGLESTON.

ART NOTICE!

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, a collection of modern paintings by foreign and American artists, to which your special attention is directed. These paintings,

MOSTLY CABINET SIZE,

were collected by a well-known connoisseur in fine pictures during many years, and embrace very desirable specimens, pleasing and finely executed, by celebrated artists, neatly framed and in the best condition.

SPECIAL!—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

This entire collection will be sold by auction, by order of the Assignee, without limit or reservation, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, on the evenings of

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23 AND 24.

Exhibition day and evening until time of sale.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

AT REDUCED PRICES!

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

NEW STYLES SOCKS.

WARD'S SHIRT STORES,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

COURT OF ARBITRATION

OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Sessions of this court are held daily at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William st., and at the office of the Arbitrator, No. 229 Broadway, for the hearing and prompt settlement of controversies, disputes, and matters of difference arising among merchants, shipmasters, and others within the port of New-York.

Parties may submit their controversies to this court whether members of the Chamber of Commerce or not. Blank forms for the submission of causes and other information may be obtained gratis on application to the Clerk at the rooms of the Chamber.

THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE HAS conferred upon Dr. De Jongh the Knighthood of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod Liver Oil. Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New-York.

THANKSGIVING, NOV. 25,

at

HOWARD MISSION,

NO. 40 NEW BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

Dinner to be provided for 1,300 persons, chiefly of poor children and those to whom they are related, all known to us by personal visitation. Contributions of the various supply of provisions, poultry, and other goods respectfully solicited and thankfully received at the mission.

Money may be sent to the Treasurer, H. E. TOMPKINS, Esq., Post Office Box No. 4,512.

Doors open from 11 to 4 o'clock.

WM. D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

THANKSGIVING, NOV. 25,

AT

ST. BARNABAS', NO. 304 MULBERRY ST.

The usual dinner will be provided for the 500 children of the worthy poor whom the Sisters visit and know. Thankful for the past, and hopeful for the present, the Sisters earnestly ask that sufficient money and provisions may be sent EARLY to meet the wants of the little ones.

C. T. WOODRUFF,
Superintendent New-York P. E. City Mission Society.

A PRIVATE LIBRARY

OF SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH BOOKS,

WORKS ON AMERICA, INDIANS, BIBLIOGRAPHY, &c., WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY.

$4 WILL BUY A PAIR OF NEAT, SERVICEABLE BOOTS FOR A LADY OR GENTLEMAN, IRON-CLADS FOR BOYS. CANTRELL, NOS. 239 AND 241 4TH AV.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DYEING AND CLEANING.—TAKE YOUR DYEing and cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, and 610 6th av., New-York, and 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn. Established fifty-five years.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

HILLIARD ON THE LAW OF TAXATION. 8vo. $6. The only American Treatise on this important subject.

BISHOP'S COMMENTARIES ON THE LAW OF MARRIED WOMEN. Vol. II. 8vo. $6. Completing the work.

BIGELOW ON THE LAW OF TORTS. Leading Cases on the Law of Torts. 8vo. $6.

REFERENCE INDEX TO THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES, from the Statutes to Sections. By DARIUS LYMAN. Royal 8vo. $1 25.

UNITED STATES DIGEST. Vol. V. New Series. Annual Digest for 1874. Royal 8vo. $6.

Vols. VIII. and IX., First Series, will be ready in November and December.

The exceeding low price of this great and indispensable work brings it within the reach of every practicing lawyer.

NO. 254 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.—JUST PUBlished, a pamphlet describing recent improvements in treatment, by A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the Medical Department of the University of New-York; price, 10 cents. Obtainable of the author, No. 28 East 20th st.

J. R. THOMAS' GREAT SONG, "MUST WE Then Meet as Strangers?" with elegant vignette. Price, 40c. Sold everywhere. Also, Sullivan's "Let Me Dream Again," 40c.; Lamothe's "Bella" waltz, 50c.; Von Bülow's "Marche Heroique," 50c. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

A NEW CHRISTMAS ANTHEM BY MILLARD.—Just Published—"And there were Shepherds." A new Christmas Anthem in G, by HARRISON MILLARD. Price, 75c. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at Liberty Hall, No. 231 West 16th st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. CHARLES BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Nov. 20, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold a four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Forty-first street, north side, 300 feet west of Tenth avenue, for $10,120, to John A. Platen, plaintiff in the legal action. Under a similar court order, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, D. M. Seaman sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on East Eighty-second street, south side, 153.8 feet east of Third avenue, for $7,000, to James K. Hill, plaintiff. Also, under a similar court order, E. H. Schell, Esq., Referee, R. J. Garrettson disposed of the two-story and basement brick house with lot 21.1 by 97.6, on Jones street, south side, 80.11 feet east of Bleecker street, for $10,000, to Hoetter & Moore, and under a similar court order, H. Roe, Esq., Referee, William Kennelly sold the frame building, with plot of land 50 by 136 by 50 by 125, lying on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, 136 feet south of Welch street, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, for $500, to H. W. Reins, plaintiff in the legal action. The foreclosure sale by A. H. Muller & Son of the house and lot on East Fifty-fourth street, west of First avenue, was adjourned to Dec. 4.

The total value of City real estate disposed of at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 20, amounts to $463,934, as against $433,394, the figures for the previous six business days.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, sales are noticed to occur as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Nov. 22.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Superior Court foreclosure sale, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with three lots, each 25 by 98.9, on East Twenty-sixth street, south side, 275 feet west of First avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Allison, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 20.3 by 38.10 by 19.5 by 38.10, No. 219 Canal street, north-east corner of Baxter street; also, similar sale, William W. Ladd, Esq., Referee, of the two houses, with lots each 17.6 by 99.11 on East One Hundred and Thirty-first street, south side, 107.6 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100.4, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 213 feet east of First avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 28.6 by 177.6 by 26.6 by 177.9, on Oak street, north side, 129 feet west of James street.

By R. V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of a house, with plot 102.2 by 100, on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, south side, 140 feet east of Second avenue.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of the houses, with two lots, each 18 by 80, on East Fifty-sixth street, south side, 124 feet west of First avenue; also Executor's sale of the two-story frame and three-story and four-story brick houses, with lot 25 by 100, No. 221 Mott street, west side, between Spring and Prince streets.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale of the five story marble-front store, with lot 24.2 by 76.2, No. 111 Chambers street, north side, 100 feet west of Church street; also, public auction sale of the three-story brick stable, with plot 60 by 94.10, Nos. 304, 306, and 308 East Eleventh street, south side, 128 feet east of Second avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, No. 42 East Twenty-ninth street, south side, 141.8 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the four lots, each 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, south side, 105 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Macklin, Esq., Referee, of the four lots on the Grand Boulevard, south-west corner of Elizabeth street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel Seymour, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 27.5 by 126 by 25.5 by 116, on Broadway, south-east corner of Fifty-eighth street. Also, similar sale, George W. Carr, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 22 by 100, on Eighth avenue, west side, 23.11 feet south of One Hundredth street. Also, a similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 9 Monroe street, north side, between Catharine and Market streets.

Wednesday, Nov. 24.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. J. Marrin, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 100, No. 107 Mott street, west side, between Canal and Hester streets. Also, a similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 150 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, of the four lots, each 25 by 100.4, on East Fifty-sixth street, south side, 250 feet west of Second avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. J. McKenna, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 23.7 by 73, on Third avenue, north-east corner of Forty-seventh street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 26.10 by 100, on the Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of One Hundredth street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the plot 136 by 100 by 28 by 100 by 108 by 200, on Madison avenue, west side, and extending through to Washington avenue, 80 feet south of Marble street, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 302.11 by 183.4 by 230.5, on Prescott avenue, south-west corner of Nichols place, known as lots Nos. 479 to 486, part 3 of the Dyckman estate. Also, four lots, together in size 51.9 by 202 by 54.7 by 230.5, on Nichols place, south side, adjoining above, known as lots Nos. 477, 478, 487, and 488 of the same estate.

Friday, Nov. 26.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of the two-story brick-front house, with plot 34.6 by 50, Nos. 47 and 49 Grand street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25.3 by 110.6 by 25.1 by 109, No. 78 Prince street, south side, 25 feet west of Crosby street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 100, on Second avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-third street, north side, 150 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. A. Beall, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Eighth avenue, west side, 75.8 feet north of Eighty-ninth street.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. S. Gove, Esq., Referee, of the two lots, each 25.2 by 100, on Fifth avenue, east side, 50.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh L. Cole, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 100.10 by 100, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth street.

Saturday, Nov. 27.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 103, No. 329 West Fourteenth street, north side, 345 feet east of Hudson street; also, the building, with lot 25 by 103, on West Fifteenth street, adjoining above in the rear; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James C. Spencer, Esq., Referee, of the block, containing thirty-four lots, bounded by Eleventh and Riverside avenues, Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, the house, with lot 25 by 100.4, on East Fifty-eighth street, north side, 180 feet east of Third avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 23.3 by 83, on Avenue B, south-east corner of Twelfth street; also, the house, with lot 20 by 83, adjoining above; also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, A. Erbe, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 22.6 by 75.5, on East Fifty-sixth street, south side, 45 feet east of Fourth avenue; and the foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 23 by 75.5 by 25 by 25.2 by 50.5, on East Sixty-eighth street, 9.9 feet west of Broadway.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, NOV. 20.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story and basement brick house with lot, West 45th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., lot 25x98.9	$10,120
By D. M. Seaman.	
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, East 82d st., s. s., 153.8 feet e. of 3d av., lot 16.8x102.2	$7,000
By R. J. Garrettson.	
1 two-story and basement brick house with lot, Jones st., s. s., 80.11 ft. e. of Bleecker st., lot 21.1x97.6	$10,000
By William Kennelly.	
1 frame building, with plot of land lying on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, 136 ft. s. of Welch st., Fordham, 24th Ward, plot 50x136x50x125	$500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Nov. 20, 1875.

Grand st., s. s. corner of Crosby, 25x80; Elijah Lee and others, Executors, to Annie Ledlie Murtagh	$32,500
119th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x100.11; George S. Sedgwick, Referee, to Jane B. Eddy and others	9,850
Union av., s. e. corner of Wall st., 350 ft. to Prospect av., x225 ft., Twenty-third Ward; Angelo B. Casey to Ann Maw	10,000
50th st., s. s., 37.6 ft. w. of 1st av., 18.9x100.5; Thomas C. Davidson to William C. Davidson	10,000
Old Albany road, (west of,) irregular, Twenty-fourth Ward; John Fitch to Thomas Fitch and others	500
1st av., w. s., 110.8 ft. s. of 43d st., 17.6x50; Frederick Hampilton to Joseph S. Lichtenstein	16,500
Rose st., No. 53, 30x80.6, (deed of April 22, 1873;) John Conrad and others to Samuel Meyer	18,500
Same property; Samuel Meyer and wife to Marcus Kramer	18,500
Same property; Marcus Kramer to Anna E. Meyer	18,500
5th av., No. 585, e. s., 51.6½ ft. n. of 47th st., 18.10x100; Charles Duggin and wife to Miriam A. Osborn	70,000
45th st., s. s., 143.4 ft. e. of 2d av., 26.4x100.5; Luther W. Frost and wife to Helen S. Bradford	32,000
Myrtle av., w. s., irregular, Twenty-fourth Ward; Richard L. Leggett and wife to W. H. Leggett	6,000
Sherman av., 100 ft. w. of Hawthorne st., 150 x300; Charles H. Ludington and wife to Joseph Stiner	13,000
58th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5; Evan John and wife to Maurice Levi	20,000
53d st., s. s., 153 ft. e. of 2d av., 47x100.5, thence irregular; Francis Lahey to Thomas A. Rogers	nom
Same property; Thomas A. Rogers to Mary Lahey	nom.
Bayard st., No. 45, s. s. and Bowery, irregular; Frederick E. Gilbert, Executor, to Eliza Porret	11,000
Thompson st., No. 62, 25x100; George Roome and wife to Martin R. Roome and wife	nom.
11th st., n. s., 233 ft. w. of 5th av., 19.10x103.3; Elliot Sandford, Referee, to Hiram Morrison	10,000
112th st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.10; A. De Witt Baldwin, Referee, to George E. Smith	12,255
60th st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100.5; Howard W. Coates to Samuel Schiffer	nom.
8th av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 56th st., 25x100; Maurice Levi and wife to Evan John	2,200
74th st., n. s., 20x102.2; Cecil C. Higgins, Referee, to Henry Hirsh and others	21,000
215th st., corner, (new road;) Nathaniel L. McCready to Amos Cotting	13,150
118th st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of 2d av., 15x one-half block; Frank Rudd, Referee, to Security Savings Bank	6,000
LEASES.	
73d st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2, 5 years; John Murray to John Jones	$100
73d st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2, 5 years; John Murray to Patrick Murphy	100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,
ON VERY EASY TERMS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, five very desirable lots, suitable for immediate improvement, ON 55TH ST., north side, 100 feet west of Park av., adjoining row of new brown-stone houses. Apply at office of estate of WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,300 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON MADISON AV., BEtween 57th and 58th sts., west side. Also, three lots in 58th st., 150 feet east of Madison av., south side; are desirable for immediate improvement; will be sold at reduced value of real estate.
CHARLES FOX, No. 12 East 45th st.

SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR MADISON square.—For sale, the elegant four-story house, No. 45 East 75th st., 25x60 feet; independent walls; house frescoed and in perfect order; immediate possession; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—LARGE ELEGANT FULL-SIZED house, No. 26 West 48th st.; handsomely mirrored, chandeliered, carpeted, and frescoed; furnished or unfurnished. A bargain if sold this week. Only look at it, and you will make an offer. Can be seen from 9 to 1.

FRANK G. AND CHARLES S. BROWN, Broadway corner Wall st., agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising of real estate and managing of properties. Highest possible references given as to capability, integrity, and responsibility.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND ELEGANT HOUSE No. 5 West 57th st., being 25 feet wide; recently built by one of our best architects. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS CURED WITH RICHARDS' Patent Top; thirty days' trial. Manufactured by HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st. Send for circular.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE LOT SOUTH-east corner of Madison av. and 53d st. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HUDson, a magnificent country seat; modern mansion of brick and brown-stone; numerous modern outbuildings; unequaled river and Catskill Mountain views; over seventy-five acres of land, with dock and large river frontage; over 2,500 fruit trees in full bearing; will be sold at a great bargain; photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE STABLE PROPERTY ON EAST 11TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

EAST ELEVENTH STREET—The substantial three-story and cellar brick stable, covering entire plot of ground, 60 by 94.10, and known as Nos. 304, 306, and 308 East 11th st.

The above is very desirable for a pork-packing house, or any manufacturing business. A large portion may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

of lot and buildings
No. 221 MOTT ST.,
between Spring and Prince sts.,
on TUESDAY, Nov. 23,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Hetty Hutton, deceased.

The lot is 25x100 feet, and the buildings are of brick and frame.

Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneer,
No. 7 Pine st.

STILLWELL & SWAIN, Attorney, No. 11 Chambers st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

BEAUTIFUL FLATS TO RENT AT MODERATE prices, from $30 to $60 a month, containing from seven to eleven rooms, in East 79th st. Call at the office, No. 326 East 79th st. R. KILPATRICK.

TO RENT—WELL AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED, for the Winter or longer.—The first-class four-story high-stoop house, No. 24 West 37th st.; possession at once. Apply as above.

FLATS TO LET—FIRST-CLASS LOCATION; street entrance; at reduced rent; one furnished; on corner; all light rooms. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK-front house No. 6 Charlton st. Apply at No. 103 Fulton st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

JEWELERS.—CHOICE PROPERTIES ON BOND, Great Jones, and 4th sts., near Broadway, to lease upon long terms. Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall st.

TO LET—NO. 228 WEST 10TH ST., SECOND AND third floors, 29x40 feet each, to let for any kind of manufacturing or storage business.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S
AT J. MORISON'S
First-class and most reliable Servants' Exchange,
First-class and most reliable Servants' Exchange,
No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.,
No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

A highly recommended English cook, a first-class Swedish laundress, three French nurses, with good references, ten chamber-maids and laundresses; also a great variety of respectable girls for general house-work; also several German and Scotch girls and Swedish, German, and French married couples; for City or country.

A NUMBER OF PROTESTANT GIRLS AND Women Want situations.—Good cooks, waitresses, chamber-maids, laundresses, house-workers; also, German girls, Swedish, and others; tidy, useful help for very reduced wages to suit the times; also, good, competent male help; for City or country. Can be seen at the LARGE PROTESTANT BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,289 BROADWAY, CORNER 33D ST.—Select servants; Protestants, Swedish, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, colored; City, country, hotels, boarding-house; lady attending.

AT C. JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, Swedish, and Irish Servants' Bureau, ago to secured reliable servants, males and females. No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COPYIST.—A YOUNG LADY OF RESPECTABILITY and education wishes a position as copyist of manuscripts, or would accept almost any situation not menial. Address Miss Hope, No. 401 West 22d st.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS COMPANion, speaking English, French, German, and Italian fluently; no objection to travel; good references. Address Companion, No. 180 West 45th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE EUREKA HORSE-BLANKET COMPANY,
No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand,
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 22, the balance of their stock at retail.
HORSE-BLANKETS OF ALL GRADES,
FUR, BUFFALO, AND WOLF ROBES.
The stock will be closed at prices never before offered in this market.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES, AND SLEIGH BELLS,
In large variety and grades.
W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS.
Prices greatly reduced.
HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

TO LET.—STABLING CAN BE HAD FOR TWO road or saddle horses where a few choice horses are kept; best of care and attention will be given to horses, wagons, and harness. Apply at the METROPOLITAN CLUB STABLES, No. 22 East 18th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do general house-work in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; has three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 232 West 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable English Protestant young woman; is a first-class waitress and experienced chamber-maid; willing to assist at the washing and ironing; best reference. Apply at No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman; thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid, and a first-class waitress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish undoubted City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A highly-recommended young woman; fourteen months in last place; clean and take care silver, make salads; excellent chamber-maid; very neat, tidy, and a very desirable person; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and orderly with her work, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

CHAMBER-MAID OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY a respectable young Protestant girl as up-stairs girl or general house-work; is a good baker, also a first-class laundress. Apply for two days, Nov. 22 and 23, to A. L., No. 100 East 121st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A HIGHLY-REspectable girl as chamber-maid or general house-work in a small private family; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 153 West 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, STEADY YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid, or would assist in the waiting or do the chamber-work and waiting of a small private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT, OBLIGing young girl, with reference, as chamber-maid and waitress; knows her business thoroughly; is obliging; willing to help with washing or be generally useful. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Chambermaid and Nurse.—By a respectable young girl; has City reference. Call or address for two days No. 309 East 60th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid or assist with waiting; has good City reference. Call for three days at No. 111 West 19th st., in the rear, first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Light House-work.—By a respectable young Protestant girl; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 East 22d st., fourth floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; has City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 West 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 43 West 49th st., from 9 to 12.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO American young women, to go together; one as plain cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference; City or country. Address T. A., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress, and can furnish undoubted reference for honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for M. J. M.

COOK, AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A respectable woman who is an excellent family cook; City or country; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, pastry, creams, ices, &c., and would assist with the washing if required; unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHOM WE know as first-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c., bread and biscuit; can furnish unexceptionable City references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for L. J.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR GENERAL Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl, good cook and baker, and first-class washer and ironer; a reliable, respectful, and economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A VERY EXCELLENT FAMILY COOK, who does know more than ordinary cooking and baking, and is very willing to do the coarse washing; is very agreeable and perfectly honest, and also very neat; is well recommended from her last employer. Can be seen at 802 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands French, English, and American cooking; also pastry, bread, and biscuit; bones and lards and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for M. L.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR ASsist in the Washing.—By a Scotch Protestant woman; good family cook; meats, game, pastries; good baker; excellent washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young Welsh woman with good reference; a first-class cook and laundress; is not particular as to size of family or locality, but wants a steady place; is obliging, steady, and has no company; City or country; willing to do house-work. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A quiet, reliable woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as plain cook or would do general house-work in a small family, where she could have her own child with her, a little girl three years old; wages no object; a good home preferred; City or country. Call at No. 290 7th av., between 26th and 27th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A MIDdle-aged woman as cook, washer, and ironer, and a young girl, sixteen years old, to wait on table or to do up-stairs work; both Protestant; City or country. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands soups, larding, fancy desserts, &c.; will assist with coarse washing if required; best City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—CITY OR COUNTRY—By a steady, competent, industrious girl; she is neat and tidy in her person and work; has excellent City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS A THOROugh cook and excellent baker; would assist in washing; would go to a private family or boarding-house; is careful and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family by one who understands French and English cooking; has excellent recommendations; no objection to help in the washing. Call on or address No. 217 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; UNderstands all kinds soups, meats, game, bread, cake, pastry, jellies, desserts; would assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., in book store.

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS PROfessed cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as cook or laundress, seamstress or chamber-maid; has not been long in the country; house-worker. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug-store.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; meats, game, fish, fowls; makes nice soups; a good pastry, bread, and biscuit baker; best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; willing to assist with washing; understands all kinds of family cooking; has three years' City reference. Can be seen in the laundry No. 3 West 51st st., near 5th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE SWEDISH girl, Protestant, as cook; understands cooking thoroughly; is willing to assist with washing; willing and obliging; has three years' reference. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker; best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 329 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron; understands milk and butter; good references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—THE best of references. Call for two days at No. 702 11th av., near 50th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—OR ASSIST IN WASHING OR IRONING OF a small family; go out by the day, week, or month; good City reference. Call at No. 109 East 4th st., in the rear.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; is willing to assist with the washing; is a good baker, &c.; best of references. Apply at St. John's Guild, No. 403 West 29th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as an experienced cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference; City or country. Call for two days, in the store, 153 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN to cook, wash, and iron; will go in the country; has the best of reference. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS EXCELlent cook in a small private family; seven years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 30 Greenwich av., in the rear, first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; three years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 311 East 26th st.

COOK—WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HER business; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 161 Madison av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN girl for City or country; used to all kinds of house-work, washing and ironing, &c. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good cook, baker, and would assist with washing and ironing; best City references. Call at No. 224 West 27th st., second floor.

COOK, &c.—AS PLAIN COOK AND ASSIST WITH the washing and ironing, or to do house-work in a small family; eight years' reference. Call for two days at No. 321 West 39th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK.—BY RELIABLE WOMAN, WHO THORoughly understands her business; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 845 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; has best City reference. Call at No. 227 East 29th st., in store.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK AND BAKER; good reference. Call at No. 158 West 18th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN girl for City and country; used to all kinds of house-work, washing and ironing, &c. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH COOK; BEST City references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE AND FIRST-CLASS COOK by the day or week, or would do other work; good reference. Call at No. 656 2d av., room No. 5.

DRESS-MAKER OR LADY'S MAID.—BY A colored French dress-maker going out by the day or week; understands the business in all branches; or work taken home done in the neatest and cheapest manner; or would go as lady's maid. Address No. 587 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would engage at $1 50 per day; cuts, trims, in all the styles; can use several machines. Address J. W., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would go out by the day, or take home work; suits made in the latest styles at short notice and moderate prices; best City reference. Call at No. 259 6th av.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS,
OWING TO THE DULLNESS OF TIMES,
CAN BE HAD
AT GREATLY REDUCED WAGES,
FROM CARPENTER'S, NO. 108 6TH AV.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS NURSERY governess or housekeeper; references exchanged. Address Miss A., Post Office Box No. 619, New-York.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish person; experienced; practical; thoroughly understands cooking; is good manager; can take entire charge; town or country. Address for two days A. B., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—HOME WANTED FOR AN American middle-aged woman of ability and refinement, where she could make herself useful; unexceptionable reference; wages no object. Call or address Good Opportunity, No. 27 West 26th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A CAPABLE GERMAN person of experience as housekeeper or nurse; good reference; salary less an object than a good home. Call or address L. W., No. 237 West 48th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY as housekeeper for a gentleman. Address O. Y., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A tidy, competent, industrious girl; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and has very satisfactory reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish girl to do general house-work; she is a good plain cook, and a first-class washer and ironer, and has best of references. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN in a gentleman's family as general house servant; City or country; good references. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do house-work in small family; good cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call in the confectionery store, No. 345 West 35th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 430 West 35th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at 244 West 30th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR SEE to Grown Children.—By a French young woman whom we know; is a first-class seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; or would take charge of one or more children; speaks German, French, and English; excellent testimonials. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.; inquire for E.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE German Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE girl as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hand-sewer, can cut and fit, or will take care of growing children; best City reference. Can be seen till suited from 10 to 4 at No. 346 East 13th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH PERSON in a private family; understands dress-making; is a good fitter; would like to travel; has good references. Address or call at No. 667 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON OF EXperience; thorough dress-maker and hair-dresser; good City references. Address M. D., No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S fine washing, ladies' dresses, and children's clothes neatly done; shirts and vests finely polished; French fluting and puffing in superior style; families by the dozen or month; most respectable City reference for honesty or ability. Call or address Mrs. Roberts, No. 316 East 31st st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A real good servant, (Swedish,) who can be recommended from her last employer for being capable, obliging, and worthy of a good place; she can do any kind of work in a household. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, AND LAUNdress, or Fine Washing.—By a Scotch Protestant woman about thirty; superior laundress; French fluting, polishing, &c.; does up ladies' finery in elegant style; good chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH woman as laundress; can do laces and fluting of all kinds, or would do chamber-work and sewing by hand; excellent references; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Welsh Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has two years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A VERY superior laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has four years' City reference from her former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED girl as laundress in a private family; can do all kinds of laundry work perfectly; City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 265 1st av., first floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands puffing and fluting; no objection to a boarding-house; reference from last place. Address D. E., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 1,145 2d av., near 60th st., in the fancy store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; will do all kinds of washing and ironing at her own home; has a separate laundry-room; best City reference. Call at No. 323 West 42d st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes gentlemen's or families' washing at her own house. Call at No. 245 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands all kinds of woolens and laces, and fluting in the neatest style; best City reference. Call or address No. 3 East 28th st.

MAID, COMPANION, OR NURSE.—BY A well-educated girl; excellent hand sewer; speaks German; will make herself useful; would travel; reference. Address Home, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

NURSE OR COMPANION.—BY A COMPETENT woman to wait on an aged or invalid lady, or to take charge of an infant; has excellent City reference of seven years from last employer; would like to go South. Apply for two days at No. 1,275 Broadway, in the drug store, corner 34th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL, WHO is an experienced nurse; is fond of and kind to children; is also a good family seamstress; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A young girl as nurse and to do sewing, or assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Address M. S. M., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as nurse for grown children and to do plain sewing or light chamber-work; good reference. Call at No. 75 West 46th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN (PROTESTANT) as nurse; has excellent reference from last employer. Address M. H., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THORoughly competent English girl as nurse and seamstress; is kind and fond of children; is a good family seamstress; can embroider and operate on machine; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 321 West 39th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMber-maid.—By a French girl who speaks a little English and a correct French; has some City references. Can be engaged at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young girl, lately arrived, well qualified to teach the French and Russian languages, as nurse for one or two children. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., west side.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A COMPETENT woman as nurse; capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; nine years' references. Call at No. 35 West 42d st., present employers.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, (Protestant,) having lost her baby, would take a child to nurse. Call all the week on Mrs. Kane, No. 231 East 46th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED young woman as nurse for an infant or grown children; can do any sort of fine sewing; very highest City reference. Call at No. 100 West 46th st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS NURSE; CAN bring up a baby from its birth, and do plain sewing by hand; City or country. Call No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE or chamber-maid. Call at No. 324 West 17th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman of refinement; is experienced in taking care of children; is pleasing and obliging; would assist in household duties; highest references. Call or address H. W., No. 340 Court st., for one week.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a young child and sew; in a private family; has good references. Address J. B., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY NURSE, or nurse to an invalid; at present disengaged; references first-class, physicians and ladies. Call on or address Nurse, No. 150 West 54th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH PERSON as nurse; is a good seamstress; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A LADY FOR HER seamstress; is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will assist in the care of grown children or light chamber-work; seven years' reference. Call on or address Mrs. Cochrane, No. 279 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; understands family sewing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 715 6th av., in the millinery store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a Protestant private family. Address A. G. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress or to care a growing child, or any light work to secure a home; good City reference. Call at No. 748 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS—WHO CAN CUT AND FIT, EMPLOYment in a family; would wait on an invalid lady or assist in care of children; City reference. Call at No. 134 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, with good references, in a private family as seamstress; willing to assist with any light work; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Willcox & Gibbs' machine; City or country. Call on or address Working Women's Protective Union, No. 38 Bleecker st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress who can cut, fit, and alter dresses; wishes work by week or month; City reference. Call or address No. 134 West 28th st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, AGED 20, in store or household, in exchange for a home for the Winter; highest references. Address M. S. E., box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do up-stairs work in a respectable family; best reference if required. Call for two days at No. 428 East 17th st.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, OR GENeral House-work.—By a young girl from New-Haven; thoroughly understands her business; has best recommendations; willing and obliging; wages no object; City or country. Call or address M., No. 29 Pike st., near Henry.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; also dressing salads, cleaning silver, &c., and can furnish reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for J. C.

WAITRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant young woman as first-class waitress; clean and take care of silver in fine order; makes excellent salads; highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, and capability; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A WELL EXPERIENCED young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; can take entire charge of dining-room; prepare salads; care and clean silver, glassware, &c.; has very best City reference; last employer can be seen. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; no objections to a private boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 278 West 25th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress; would be willing to do a little chamber-work if required; no objection to the City or country; has best City reference. Address 742 3d av., for two days.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant American girl as waitress and chamber-maid. Can be seen for two days at her parents', No. 225 West 53d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who thoroughly understands her business; is neat, tidy, and well recommended. Address D. K., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS IS DEsirous of a few more gents' or families' washing; neat, prompt, and reliable; darning and fixing; very moderate terms. Call or address Miss Burke, No. 411 West 41st st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wants a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing; clothes got up in first-class style, and dried in the open air; terms moderate. Address M. P., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MALES.

AN EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT OFFERS his services for the examination of books and complicated accounts; best references furnished. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of fine horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging and willing to be useful; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable married man; is but a short time in this country; is a first-class four-in-hand and tandem driver; has been coachman for an English nobleman in the British Army for many years; five years' first-class reference; no objection to the country. Call or address, for two days, at private stable No. 221 West 41st st.

COACHMAN.—HAVING DISPOSED OF MY horses, I feel anxious to procure a place for my coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging. Any gentleman requiring his services may address M. K., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference from his last employer. Address W. E., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS coachman; understands his business thoroughly, the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; neat, respectful, willing, and obliging; strictly temperate, perfectly trustworthy; best of City reference. Address G. V., No. 713 7th av., rear building.

COACHMAN AND FIRST-CLASS GROOM.—By a young man of many years' experience in the business; turns out in first-class style; good City driver; seven years' City reference; strictly temperate; married; no family. Address T. B., No. 31 East 35th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, English, who thoroughly knows his business; milk or work in the garden if required; best of references; wages moderate. Address Hagar, Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; will make himself generally useful; country preferred; good references. Address W. S., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man; aged thirty years; is a good driver, can drive in City or country; also, a good groom; five years' City recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, AND TO make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Address J. Jones, 163d st., between Fordham and Washington avs.

COACHMAN, &c.—AS COACHMAN AND TO make himself useful; will be found willing and obliging; best of reference. Call or address J. G., No. 337 East 34th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, HIGHLY recommended, as coachman and gardener, or as a fireman in a hotel. Call at J. Morison's first-class Servants' Exchange, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; has some excellent references as to sobriety, honesty, and capability. Address for two days M. S. S., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man, married; understands his business thoroughly; four years' reference from last place; left on account of family going to Europe. Address W. H., No. 1,538 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman, who thoroughly understands his business. Call for three days at No. 339 6th av., from 9 to 11 A. M.

FARM-WORK, MILK, &c.—BY A SINGLE man, aged twenty-seven years, who has been three years on a dairy farm; is a first-rate milker, and can do all kinds farm-work, care cattle, care and drive horses; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FIREMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, FIRES or four furnaces to attend. Address Charles Dickinson, No. 141 West 28th st.

DRY GOODS.

SHOE DEPARTMENT
AT
E. RIDLEY & SONS
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St., N. Y.
WE SELL
GOODYEAR'S WELTED SHOE
At the price charged by retailers for machine-sewed soles.
ITS ADVANTAGES
ARE NO NAILS OR RAISED THREADS
TO HURT THE BOTTOM OF THE FOOT.
IT HAS NO WAXED THREADS TO SOIL
THE STOCKINGS.
MANUFACTURED BY
MESSRS. LOUNSBURY BROS. & ROCKWELL
On their Patent Last.
WE GUARANTEE A PERFECT FIT.
New pairs given for all that rip or tear.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St.,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
RULES
FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT BY MAIL UPON APPLICATION.

E. RIDLEY & SONS
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St., N. Y.
BLACK SILK BONNET VELVETS.
TWO CASES,
At $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, up.
ANOTHER LOT OF THE CELEBRATED CROWN VELVET, SOLD REGULARLY FROM $4 TO $5. Only $3.
ASK TO LOOK AT THEM.
Black Silk Mantilla Velvets,
At $3 75, $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6 50.
REAL LYONS, $10, $11, AND $12.
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
At 85c., 95c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25.
GREAT BARGAINS.
HATS AND BONNETS,
LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA.
FELT HATS, 10c., 20c., 25c., 35c.
Wool Felts, every shape, 45c.; last week's price, 70c.
REAL FRENCH FELTS, 65c., 75c., 85c., and 95c.
BEST FELT HATS, otter brims, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, and $1 75.
VELVET HATS, 50c., 75c., $1.
SILK VELVET HATS, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2.
RIBBONS.
GROS GRAIN SASH, 5 inch, 6 inch, 7 inch, 8 inch, at 48c., 58c., 67c., 75c. ALL COLORS.
Seven and eight inch Roman Sash at 75c. and 85c.
Gros Grain Bonnet Ribbons, No. 5, 10c.; No. 7, 12c.; No. 9, 15c.; No. 12, 20c.
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
IMMENSE VARIETY.

DON'T FAIL TO EXAMINE OUR
NEW HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT,
WITH DAILY ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE OF FANCY GOODS ON THE BASEMENT FLOOR, BEFORE LEAVING THE ESTABLISHMENT.

SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO OUR
FUR DEPARTMENT.
To our Boys' Suits, $2 50, $3, $3 50.
To our Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks, Sacques, and Suits.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF NOVELTIES ALL OVER THE ESTABLISHMENT.
EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.
ANDREWS' PATENT ELEVATORS CONSTANTLY RUNNING ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

LACES.

The largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES and EMBROIDERIES in this City. Everything offered at
PANIC PRICES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 BROADWAY.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's
Dancing School.
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT TO THE PEOPLE.—THE BEST practical patent ever offered; combines economy, comfort, and preservation of health; an entirely new thing in wooden soles for boots and shoes; will sell the patent very cheap. Call at No. 206 West 25th st., New-York, Silver Falcon.

PARTNER WANTED IN PRODUCE COMMISSION business, active or special, to take place of retiring partner; must have $20,000 to $30,000; business established seven years, and clears $5,000 to $10,000 per year. Address W. H., Box 168 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

A YOUNG MAN, DESCENDED FROM ONE of the best French families, having no relatives living, being exceedingly lonesome, wishes some other family of means to either adopt him as their son or take him as a companion, and is good looking, polished manners, &c.; he desires a home and companion; has a good education. Address A. D., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, no family, who is a first-class gardener for greenhouse, graperies, or for outside work; has eighteen years' practice; wife would do laundress or dairy work. Address J. S. B., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PAINTER.—TO GENTLEMEN, PROPERTY-OWNers, agents, and others—By a first-class house-painter and kalsominer, at reduced wages, in City or country; best of reference as to capability, honesty, and industry. Address Painter, Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG LAWYER, A POSITION as clerk in a law office, with privilege of finishing his own business; willing to take a moderate salary. Address CAMPBELL, care J. W. Ripley, No. 34 Beach st., New-York.

WAITER.—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; English and a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; care of silver and salads; can be most highly recommended by his last employer. Call for two days on J. H. Connolly, or address F. W., No. 1,278 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY PROTESTANT man, strictly temperate; single man of long experience in a private family; best of City reference. Address L., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter, either in a private family, boarding-house, or restaurant; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Call at 34 West 33th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; best City references. Address A. N., Box No. 329 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN WHO CAN GIVE perfect satisfaction as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Call on or address, for two days, D. S., No. 132 West 15th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A first-class private family; none but first-class need address; perfect satisfaction given. Address S. R. N., No. 541 6th av.

HELP WANTED.

FAIR WAGES EASILY EARNED BY agents. Call on CHAS. CLUCAS & CO., 11 Dey st.

SALESWOMAN WANTED—BY AN IMPORTing and manufacturing house; one who is familiar with artists' materials and wax flower goods preferred. Also, a young woman as cashier at retail counter. Address, stating references, residence, and salary wanted, J. P. & Co., Post Office Box No. 5,480.

WANTED.—BY A FAMILY LIVING A SHORT distance out of town, a nurse for growing children; none need apply without satisfactory references as to character and capability. Call from 10 to 2 at No. 135 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Germans preferred.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION
OF THE
GREAT SALE
OF
FURNITURE.

WE CONTINUE TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF RICH CABINET FURNITURE AT PRICES MUCH BELOW COST OF MANUFACTURE.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Broadway and 20th st.

HEALTH
AND
ECONOMY!

WATERPROOF
DOUBLE CORK-SOLE BOOTS
FOR
LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN, READY-MADE and to MEASURE, at PRICES TWENTY PER CENT. less than are charged elsewhere.
ALSO,
DRESS and EVENING BOOTS in BLACK SATIN and BRONZE KID, equally low.
LIGHT AND WARM OVERSHOES
in great variety, made expressly for our trade.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Broadway and 20th st.

LACE CURTAINS, &c.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV.,
One door below 13th st., New-York.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS COUNTRY.

HAVING PURCHASED AN IMPORTER'S ENTIRE STOCK IN ADDITION TO THE IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS FROM AUCTION,
WILL OFFER THIS WEEK
AT ABOUT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICE,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS from $1 per pair to $10, worth double the money.
GUIPURE LACE CURTAINS from $5 per pair to $15, worth double the money.
REAL LACE CURTAINS from $7 50, worth double the money.
A few REAL BRUSSELS LACE CURTAINS from special lot at $50 per pair, cost importers $68 in gold.
CORNICES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND.
WINDOW SHADES and HOLLANDS.
FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS and TASSELS for trimming LAMBREQUINS and DRAPERIES, EMBROIDERED PIANO and TABLE COVERS.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

CARPETS.
500 rolls TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at $1 10, usually sold at $1 35.
Just out of bond, an extensive assortment of the most superb designs in AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, VELVETS, and BODY BRUSSELS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, all widths, from 40c. upward.
DRUGGETS of every description a specialty.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN & CO., OF PARIS, IMPORTERS OF FINE MILLINERY, (successors to Mme. A. Michel,) NO. 428 6TH AV., NEAR 26TH ST. November exposition of Winter millinery from Virot, Tuvee, and Pariset. New goods.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 5 East 22d st., corner Broadway.
Steadfast patrons a fair test of a school. One-fourth of present patrons have been such five years or more. Only good boys desired. Many have entered.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
Department Belles Lettres—Prof. Nairne. Historical Lectures—Dr. Labberton.
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 5.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies and children. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, Rector. No. 21 West 32d st. Separate department for boys.
Dr. Irving's class for the study of the fine arts will begin on Thursday, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 89th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Princ.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-colors, and oil-painting. 67 University place, (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

RYE SEMINARY.—TWO YOUNG LADIES MAY be admitted to fill vacancies now existing. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. No. 13 East 31st st.

D. S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FOR both sexes; fits boys for college. JAMES COWLES, Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S Day school for young ladies, No. 148 Madison av.

$250 A YEAR.—E. HINDS' INSTITUTE FOR twenty young boys, Hempstead, Long Island.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 17 E. 16th st.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with reliable teachers, governesses, and tutors, resident or visiting; information given of good schools; French, German, and Italian spoken. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF Germany gives lessons for 50 cents to ladies. Address TEACHER, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, EXPERIENCED graduate of Columbia; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 20 West 27th st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA...WED., Nov. 24 | ALGERIA....WED., Dec. 8
ABYSSINIA...WED., Dec. 1 | JAVA.........WED., Dec. 15

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC...........SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC..............SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 8:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $100, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA..............................Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.
MONTANA...........................Nov. 30, at 7 A. M.
IDAHO................................Dec. 7, at 12, noon.
DAKOTA.............................Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.......................Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING..........................Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Dec. 4, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN...........Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.............................$80, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.......................................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 35 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK..................SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 3 P. M.
ITALY.......................THURSDAY, Dec. 9, — P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia, Nov. 27, 3 P. M. | Erin, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.
Spain, Dec. 4, 9 A. M. | England, Dec. 18, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced prices. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Engle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA..................Thursday, Dec. 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA........Thursday, Dec. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA................Thursday, Dec. 30

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle....................Saturday, Nov. 27
LABRADOR, Sangler..................Saturday, Dec. 11
AMERIQUE, Pouzols..................Saturday, Dec. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st. Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALEDONIA................SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
ANCHORIA..................SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKAR....Sat., Nov. 27 | AMERICA.......Sat., Dec. 11
BREMEN.....Sat., Dec. 4 | ODER..............Sat., Dec. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin...$100 gold
Second cabin..60 gold
Steerage..30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA..............................Wednesday, Nov. 24
CHAMPION...............................Saturday, Nov. 27

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMSHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

COLON...Nov. 30

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN.

Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.

Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China:

GREAT REPUBLIC..Dec. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS, CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.................Monday, Dec. 6

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....................Thursday, Nov. 25
CITY OF MERIDA...........................Tuesday, Dec. 7
CITY OF VERA CRUZ....................Thursday, Dec. 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA.............................Tuesday, Dec. 7

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 20 and Dec. 11 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ANDES...Nov. ...
ALPS..Dec. 8.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

ATLAS..Nov. 27.
CLARIBEL...Dec. 18.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C., Fernandina, Fla., Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 12 M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.......................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.......................22 00
First-class passage to Augusta.............................22 00
First-class to Albany..22 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..................................TUESDAY, Nov. 23
CRESCENT CITY...........................THURSDAY, Dec. 2

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; NICKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO..........Dec. 1 | COLOMBO...............Dec. 29
OTHELLO............Dec. 15 | RINDOO................Jan. 12

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5 A. M., 4:30, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5 A. M., 5:20, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:30, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5 A. M. and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Philipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Nov. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 4:40, 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 9:15, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engr.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

After Nov. 21, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:30 and 8:00 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 12 EAST 23D ST., FRONTING ON MADISON SQUARE.—A superbly-furnished and ventilated second floor, (private bath,) with strictly first-class private table; prices moderate; four elegant rooms on floor, closets, &c.; no applicants but those of highest respectability entertained; each apartment as separate and distinct as one's own house, and everything for the comfort of the occupant.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a first-class house on Murray Hill, near Park av., having more room than required, will let to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired, two well-furnished rooms, at moderate prices. Address A. L., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—Elegant rooms, second and third story front, with southern exposure, in a refined German family, with excellent board; references. For particulars call at No. 145 West 47th st.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 213, NEAR Broadway.—A refined private family offers a home of comfort and elegance to families or single gentlemen, with board, at moderate rates. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, in a private family; for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; rooms large and pleasant; moderate price; references exchanged. Call at No. 147 West 20th st.

TWO SMALL ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN in an English private family uptown; good table and comfortable home; references exchanged. Address DOMUS, Box No. 203 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 227 EAST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family; references required.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM GRAMERCY PARK.—An entire second floor; large, light, and unusually pleasant sunny rooms; private table if preferred; references.

THE OWNER, OCCUPYING AN ELEGANT residence, No. 227 West 14th st., will rent, with board, second and upper floors, splendidly and newly furnished, to first-class parties; references exchanged.

NO. 434 5TH AV. WITH AN ELEVATOR

One elegant suite of apartments, six rooms, with private table.

NO. 4 EAST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Medium-sized front room for gentlemen; also, first-class table board for two gentlemen; terms reasonable.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—TWO HANDSOME suites of rooms on first and second floor, with or without private table; terms low to suitable parties; also upper rooms; references.

NO. 160 2D AV.—A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED sitting room, with bed-room and private bath-room, with or without board; house first-class; terms reasonable.

NO. 137 EAST 21ST ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—The entire first floor, handsomely furnished, with private bath, &c., to let, with first-class board; best references given.

NO. 147 EAST 18TH ST.—TO LET, BY AN English lady, three or four furnished rooms, to gentlemen only, with or without breakfast; references exchanged.

MRS. CAMP AND MISS ANDREWS,

NO. 1 WEST 38TH ST.,

have one suite and one single room to offer, with board.

NO. 119 EAST 21ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Handsomely-furnished front parlor and bed-room; also, two large connecting rooms on second floor, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor, newly painted and furnished, with or without private table; references exchanged.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR families; second floor room, southern exposure; rooms for gentlemen; large room with grate and closet, fourth floor. No. 110 West 45th st.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 36 EAST.—A handsome suite of rooms on second floor and one on fourth floor; first-class board; private table if desired; reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent a very desirable suite of apartments, with private bath, to families, with private table, or to gentlemen with breakfast.

MADAM ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, R. I., has pleasant rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen at No. 31 Madison av., opposite the square.

ONE SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house; reference required. No. 43 West 22d st.

THE CHOICEST ACCOMMODATIONS IN the City for parties desiring board. Every house inspected. Save time and trouble by applying to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

THIRTY-SECOND ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Furnished suite of rooms on second floor; house and accommodation first-class; table liberal. Apply at No. 588 6th av., Everett Library.

NO. 45 WEST 29TH ST., (FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway,)—An elegantly-furnished bachelor's apartment, bath adjoining, large front sunny room above; private family, breakfast, if desired.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOMS TO RENT, with board; also, other rooms, en suite or singly; references exchanged. Apply at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, handsomely-furnished third floor, en suite or singly; also, second and fourth floor front rooms. Best references given and required.

ONE SECOND FLOOR TO RENT—WITH OR without private table; two pleasant rooms on fourth floor, with board; unexceptionable references. No. 29 West 17th st.

PLEASANT SUNNY ROOM WITH BOARD; second floor; open fire; convenient for business gentlemen; attractive to those desiring a refined home; references. Call at No. 36 East 12th st.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE, No. 200—Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom for gentleman and wife, second story, with or without board. References exchanged.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second floor, with first-class board; also, large and small rooms on fourth floor; references.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—An elegant suite of rooms on parlor floor, with private table; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—SECOND and parlor floors, with or without private table; house, appointments, and location first-class. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, elegantly furnished, with or without private table; also, single rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—ONE OR MORE large, handsomely furnished rooms, third floor, front; strictly first-class board.

NO. 43 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, singly or en suite, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.—A FEW DOORS EAST of 4th av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let with board; references exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—TWO OR THREE nicely-furnished, sunny rooms to let, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 46 WEST 14TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board, on the second and third story; hall rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 28 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, single or en suite, with or without board, on second or third floors; reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY furnished, with or without board; also, single room; moderate terms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 307.—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor of six rooms, with or without private table. References.

NO. 299 HENRY ST., NEAR SCAMMEL.—A few gentlemen can have good board at moderate prices.

AT NO. 120 EAST 37TH ST., NEAR PARK AV.—Large rooms to rent with board; every convenience; references.

NO. 35 WEST 23D ST., NEAR 5TH AV., suitable for two gentlemen; also, hall room; breakfast if desired.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR COLEMAN House, entire second floor, handsomely furnished; private table if required.

NEXT DOOR TO GRAND HOTEL.—ROOMS, with or without board, for gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 107 WEST 42D ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, two very desirable rooms, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Elegant parlor suites, every convenience, with private table; highest references.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST., AND NO. 46 WEST 51ST ST.—Handsomely-furnished double and single rooms; superior board; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED double room, third floor, with first-class board for two persons, for $20 per week.

FIFTH AV., NO. 330.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms to let, with private table; parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—A VERY DESIRABLE and newly-furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH private table, can be found, fronting Reservoir Park, at No. 33 West 42d st.

MRS. R. H. JENKINS OFFERS AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, or would let separately, with board, at No. 178 Madison av.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first class board; references exchanged.

NO. 259 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with private table; sunny exposure.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—TWO DESIRABLE hall rooms, with board, for gentlemen; references.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying their own house, will rent elegantly-furnished third-floor parlor and bedroom, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Those who desire the very best may address M. B., Box No. 2,103 Post Office.

NO. 31 WEST 33TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Two elegantly-furnished connecting rooms; private bath; large closets; hot and cold water; table and house strictly first-class. MRS. ROBERTSON.

A SMALL FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE one or two gentlemen with front room, handsomely furnished, with or without board. No. 14 East 33d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 483 5TH AV.—A SELECT FAMILY HAVE A few choice rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board or private table; terms moderate; references.

MISS LUDLOW, NO. 29 WEST 14TH ST., has rooms to rent with board, en suite or separately; southern exposure; best references given and required.

NO. 19 WEST 10TH ST., NEAR FIFTH AV.—Rooms, en suite or single, on first and second floors, handsomely furnished, with first-class table; terms reasonable.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST., VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with excellent board.

NO. 160 EAST 23D ST.—ROOMS TO LET with board, singly or en suite.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, HAVING FURNITURE for half a house, desire such a place, and to have their table supplied. Address SUMMERFIELD, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, LITTLE girl, and nurse, two large rooms with board and early dinner, (1 or 2 o'clock;) will pay $60 per week. Address W. H., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—MEDIUM SIZED, WELL FURNISHED neatly kept room; southern exposure; open fire; private family; with or without meals; vicinity of Union square; state location, and terms per month. Address A. O. BAUHNLOR, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WANTED—PARLOR AND SMALL BEDROOM, with breakfast, by a gentleman in a private family; location between 30th and 40th sts., near Broadway. Address Post Office Box No. 81.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—UNTIL 15TH OF APRIL TO A SINGLE gentleman, a spacious, well-furnished room with dressing-room connecting; rent, $40 a month, without board; references required. No. 34 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av., private house.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TWO rooms to gentlemen; gas and water; terms, $3 and $4 per week; Bleecker street and Sixth avenue cars convenient. No. 102 West 4th st.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, with private bath; also a single room to let, to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

LARGE PARLOR AND BEDROOM, ELEGANTLY furnished, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, without board; gas and fire; $15 per week. No. 320 West 40th st.

A SMALL FAMILY DESIRE FAMILIES or single gentlemen for the Winter; best of accommodations on reasonable terms. Call at No. 123 West 45th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST., M. E. GAGE.—Three commodious handsomely-furnished rooms, together or separately; also room for single gentleman.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor, with every convenience, for gentlemen, in private family. No. 58 West 23d st.

LENOX HOUSE, NO. 73 5TH AV., HAS A new family and single rooms at very low prices for the Winter; American plan.

FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, LOCATION central and desirable; all modern improvements. No. 41 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let, without board, near 5th av. and Broadway.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER MONTHS, IN A private family, by an elderly gentleman, somewhat an invalid, a room to be used as bed and sitting room, near the Historical Society Rooms, in 2d av. Address A. D., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PLEASANT HOME IN THE COUNTRY, in a private family, for any one afflicted in body or mind; every attention will be given; best City references. Address E. S., Box No. 1,172, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Now open; the most delightful climate in the world; steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days and make the trip in two days. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE AT THE FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Has taken the premium. Apply to the builders, JARDINE & SON, No. 318 East 39th st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE,

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 20th.. 1:00 P. M.	Friday, 19th.... 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d.... 2:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d..... 1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 25th.. 2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 24th... 2:00 P. M.
Friday, 26th..... 2:00 P. M.	Friday, 26th..... 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th.. 2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th.. 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th... 9:00 A. M.	Monday, 29th.... 8:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE BY PEOPLE'S Line Steam-boats to Albany. State-rooms warmed by steam-pipes. Passage only $1; berth, 50 cents. Deck passage, 50 cents. Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

MANUFACTURERS' SALE

SUPERIOR SILVER PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY.

THE TAUNTON SILVER-PLATE COMPANY will sell their ENTIRE STOCK AT AUCTION, at No. 4 Maiden lane, commencing TUESDAY, NOV. 23, INST.

Sales daily at 10 o'clock A. M., until the entire stock is sold.

The goods consist of tea-sets, waiters, water-sets, ice-pitchers, urns, cake-baskets, card and fruit stands, berry-dishes, breakfast, dinner, and pickle casters; celery-stands, spoon-holders, goblets, mugs, syrup-pitchers, bouquet-holders, vases, napkin-rings, fruit, pie, cake, and fish knives; soup, oyster, and gravy ladles; forks and spoons; also, a large line of table cutlery.

The goods are first class, and will be sold without reservation or limit, offering great inducements to dealers, hotel and saloon keepers, and private families who intend purchasing fine silver-ware or table cutlery. The store will be to lease and fixtures for sale Jan. 1, 1876. Per order of JOHN H. SWAIN, Treasurer Taunton Silver-Plate Company.

BY DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER.

SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.

The stock of a Maiden lane house, imported expressly for their holiday trade, comprising ormolu, gilt, tortoise shell, pearl and Russia leather articles, Whitby jet jewelry, Parian and Bisque figures, decorated vases, marble and bronze clocks, fans, brouse figures, ink trays, opera glasses, fans, card, cigar, watch, jewel, and odeur cases, steel goods, combs, &c. The whole will be offered in lots to suit the trade, and will be POSITIVELY SOLD WITHOUT ANY RESERVATION AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, NOV. 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS, NOS. 47 AND 49 LIBERTY ST. The goods are now ready for examination, with catalogues.

DRESS-MAKING.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Imported Paris suits, cloaks, lingeries. Mrs. L. LANDON, No. 33 East 10th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

GRAND ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

The Scenes of the Roman Colosseum Reproduced at

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 8 P. M.,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MR. FRED. J. ENGELHARDT.

The manager is happy to announce that he has secured the use of this popular resort, and in order to stimulate the love of the American youth for athletic sports, and to prove that the degeneration of the human race is a fallacy, has concluded to offer a series of valuable prizes to test the skill, grace, courage, strength, and endurance of mankind; these prizes to be competed for under the following conditions: The house selects one champion to defend the prizes against all comers in each of the following sports:

GRÆCO-ROMAN WRESTLING,

the noblest sport of all, realizing in the fullest sense the grand gladiatorial contests of the ancients.

Our champion, ANDRE CHRISTOL, the famous "Masque" Champion of France and Spain.

BOXING, HEAVY WEIGHT.

Boxing as a science deserves the utmost encouragement, as its general practice would soon supersede the cowardly practice of carrying concealed weapons.

Our champion, JOSEPH COBURN.

BOXING LIGHT-WEIGHT.

Our champion, M. COBURN.

FENCING.

An accomplishment without which the education of a gentleman is incomplete, and which imparts a strength, grace, and confidence vainly sought for in other exercises.

Our champion, REGIS SENAC.

BICYCLE RIDING.

The acme of speed attained by the voluntary motion of the human body.

Our champion, WILLIAM McCLELLAN.

HEAVY DUMB-BELL.

Proving the extraordinary exertion a finely-trained and fully developed body is capable of.

First competition open to amateurs only.

Our champion, E. A. PENNELL.

Second competition open to all comers. To beat the best record made on this occasion by Mr. Pennell.

As considerable argument is likely to be occasioned over the respective merits of men competing against our champions, the management will probably offer a series of special prizes in order to settle such questions as may arise.

PRIZES AND CONDITIONS.

A purse of $200 is offered to any man who will give our champion wrestler a fair fall in thirty minutes.

A purse of $100 is offered to any man who will best our champion boxer in three rounds of five minutes each—science only considered.

A purse of $100 is offered to any man who will best our champion light-weight boxer. Same conditions as above.

A purse of $50 is offered to any one defeating our champion swordsman; black plastron, buttons chalked; time limited to fifteen minutes.

A purse of $50 is offered to any man beating our champion velocipede rider in a five-mile race; fair riding only will be allowed. Handicap races at various distances will be arranged after the first night.

A handsome gold medal is offered for the amateur dumb-bell competition, and a purse of $50 is offered in the heavy single bell competition for all comers, one hand from the shoulder. No restrictions as to style of putting up.

TO COMPETITORS.

Any one desiring to enter for either of the above competitions will be required to deposit an entrance fee of $10, returnable to all actual competitors.

Entries must be made on or before 5 P. M. on MONDAY, Nov. 22, with FRED. J. ENGELHARDT, at the office of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, No. 37 Park row, New-York.

TO THE PUBLIC.

These contests will be continued each evening until the list of entries is exhausted, and the public is assured that the most perfect decorum will be enforced, no matter how strong the excitement of the grand struggles anticipated may rise.

An opportunity is here offered to the ladies of New-York to witness a series of entertainments, the interest and pleasurable excitement of which they have heretofore enjoyed only in the glowing reports of the Metropolitan press.

No liquors will be served in the Garden during the tournament.

A select band will fill the intervals with popular music.

Entries and programme will be announced in the daily press each day.

General admission, $1; reserved seats in boxes, 50 cents extra. The sale of boxes will commence at Gilmore's Garden at 9 A. M. Monday, Nov. 22.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

SEATS FOR THE GLADIATORIAL TOURNAMENT.

Parties having ordered seats and boxes for the tournament at Gilmore's Garden are notified that the sale of boxes begins at the box office at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Nov. 22.

CHICKERING HALL. VON BULOW.

MONDAY, NOV. 22, FIFTH VON BULOW CONCERT.

Will be performed the great Russian Concerto by TSCHAIKOWSKY.

The above grand composition of Tschaikowsky, the most eminent Russian maestro of the present day, completed last April, and dedicated by its author to HANS VON BULOW, has NEVER BEEN PERFORMED IN EUROPE, the composer himself never having enjoyed an audition of his masterwork. To this country is reserved the honor of its initial representations, and the opportunity to impress the first verdict on a work of surpassing musical interest.

L. VON BEETHOVEN—

Sonata Quasi Fantasia, opus 27, No. 2, in C sharp minor. (Moonlight Sonata.)

FRANZ SCHUBERT—

GRAND FANTASIE, opus 15, in C major. (Arranged for piano and orchestra by Liszt.)

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, SIXTH CONCERT. Dedicated to the remembrance of Ant. Rubinstein.

FRIDAY, NOV. 26, SEVENTH CONCERT. SATURDAY, NOV. 27, GRAND MATINEE.

CONDUCTOR...............DR. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH.

Reserved seats, $2. Seats at Schuberth's music store, No. 23 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway.

CHICKERING PIANOS are used by VON BULOW.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.

The managers of the fair in aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital having secured Gilmore's Garden, (late Barnum's Hippodrome,) Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts., beg to announce that the Fair will be inaugurated Dec. 6.

Those desiring to contribute (in the departments of dry goods, woolens, and clothing) who may have been overlooked by the committee, will confer a favor by sending their contributions to the respective Chairmen:

JACOB F. BAMBERGER, Chairman Dry Goods Department, No. 115 Worth st. | MAX STADLER, Chairman Woolen and Clothing Department, Nos. 31 and 33 White st.

H. BLUM, of L. & H. Blum.
R. BUCHMAN, of Sindskopf Bros. & Co.
CHARLES CAHN, of Cahn, Wampold & Co.
ISAAC CAHN, of Weil, Cahn & Co.
S. COLMAN, of Colman Bros.
GEORGE EINSTEIN, of Stettauer Bros. & Co.
A. B. ELFELT, of Elfelt, Levi & Co.
S. S. FISHER.
JULIUS A. KOHN, of H. A. Kohn & Bros.
B. KUPPENHEIMER, of Clayburgh, Einstein & Co.
S. J. LESEM, of S. J. Lesem, Bro. & Co.
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H. NEUSTADTER, of Neustadter Bros.
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I. J. SELIGMAN, of Seligman, May & Co.
L. SPIEGELBERG, of Spiegelberg Bros.
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EDWARD STIEGLITZ, of Hahlo & Stieglitz.
LOUIS STIX, of Louis Stix & Co.
NATHAN STRAUSS, of J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.
WILLIAM VOGEL, of Vogel Bros. & Co.
J. WAXELBAUM, of S. Waxelbaum & Bros.
M. WEIL, of Weil Bros. & Cahn.

MASONIC HALL.

A GRAND BAZAAR will be held at Masonic Hall, corner of 6th av. and 23d st., from Nov. 9 to Dec. 4, under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Among the attractions will be a RELIC ROOM, with old furniture and curiosities, a CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY presided over by ladies in the dress of 100 years ago, a collection of articles from China, Mexico, and other foreign missionary stations, a Floral Temple, an ART GALLERY, &c. Contributions in aid of the work will be gratefully received, either at the Masonic Temple on the day of opening or by any of the following committee:

Mrs. JULIA M. OLIN,	Mrs. GEORGE ELLIOTT,
Mrs. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,	Mrs. J. MILTON CORNELL,
Mrs. WM. B. SKIDMORE,	Mrs. GEO. HEYDECKER,
Mrs. JOSIAH M. FISKE,	Mrs. O. B. LANSING,
Mrs. WM. F. HAVEMEYER,	Mrs. H. B. LANE,
Mrs. D. D. CHAMBERLAIN,	Mrs. Dr. KIDDER,
Mrs. ODELL,	Mrs. Dr. McALLISTER,
Mrs. H. ROBINSON,	Mrs. ROBERT,
Mrs. J. B. SAYRE,	Mrs. W. OWENS,
Mrs. JOSEPH GRAYDON,	Miss ADAMS.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL LECTURE on "John Hampden, or the Progress of Popular Liberty," at the North Presbyterian Church, 9th av., corner 31st st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

FINE ARTS.

MAKART'S GREAT PAINTINGS,

ABUNDANTIA,

At KURTZ'S ART GALLERY, Madison square.

Admission, 25 cents.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS McKIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Townsend Wandell, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

ELIZA McKIE, Executrix
JOHN M. CLARK, and
TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors.

n8-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR E. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of W. K. Thorn, No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.

FRANCIS C. LAWRANCE, Executor.

n22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of November, 1875.

CHARLES A. CRANE, Executrix.
ALBERT CRANE,
BENJAMIN F. CRANE, Executors.

n8-1aw6mM*

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.

Proprietor...................................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Over at 11.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1875, SIXTH and last performance of LED ASTRAY.	LAST NIGHT of LED ASTRAY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1875, will be presented for the first time in America, a romantic drama, in five acts, by Ernest Blum and J. Steele Mackaye, entitled

ROSE MICHEL.

cast as follows:

Count de Varney, a young noble..Mr. C. R. THORNE, JR
Baron de Maran, Prefet of the Seine..................................Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Baron de Bellevie, a decayed noble..................Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Pierre Michel, an inn-keeper.........Mr. J. H. STODDART (His first appearance here.)
Moulinet, his servant...................Mr. STUART ROBSON
Master Bernard, a goldsmith...Mr. THOMAS E. MORRIS (His first appearance this season.)
André, his son.............................Mr. EBEN PLYMPTON (His first appearance here.)
Officer of the Guard......................Mr. W. H. WILDER
Turnkey..............................Mr. LYSANDER THOMPSON
Rose Michel, wife of Pierre..........Miss ROSE EYTINGE
Countess de Varney.......................Miss FANNY MORANT
Louise, daughter of Pierre..............Miss NINA VARIAN (By the kind courtesy of Lester Wallack, Esq.)
Baroness de Bellevie.................Miss AUGUSTA RAYMOND
Guards, Torch-bearer, Rabble, &c., &c.

Every scene used in this play has been painted expressly for it by Mr. R. MARSTON.

The music composed and arranged by Mr. H. TISSINGTON.

The costumes by..........................Mr. T. W. LANOUETTE
The mechanical effects by..................Mr. W. WINNE
The properties by............................Mr. W. HENRY
The gas and lights by....................Mr. CHARLES MURRAY
The hangings by.................Mr. D. GROVER STOCKLEY
The furniture by......................DE GRAFF & TAYLOR

THURSDAY, Nov. 25, THANKSGIVING DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES OF ROSE MICHEL.

Afternoon at..1:30
Evening at...8:00

SATURDAY, Nov. 27, SECOND MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL AT 1:30.

Seats may be secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, Concerts, and the Opera, six days in advance, at TYSON'S new Theatre Ticket-office, Windsor Hotel.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the Brilliant Season WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.

Director.......................................AD. NEUENDORFF

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, Sixteenth Subscription Night, Last time this season of Verdi's IL TROVATORE. WACHTEL in his great rôle of MANRICO.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, Seventeenth Subscription Night, THE MAGIC FLUTE.

THEODORE WACHTEL.....................as.....................TAMINO

THURSDAY, Nov. 25, (Thanksgiving Night,) EXTRA PERFORMANCE. Weber's Romantic Opera in four acts, DER FREISCHUTZ, at POPULAR PRICES.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Admission to Family Circle, 50 cents.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, Eighteenth Subscription Night, THE HUGUENOTS.

THEODORE WACHTEL.....................as.....................RAOUL

SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock, GRAND MATINEE, (at Popular Prices,) THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

EVENING PRICES—General admission, $1; reserved seats, $2 and $3. Admission to Family Circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats to Family Circle, 50 cents extra.

Seats can be secured at Box Office Academy of Music, Hotel Brunswick, and No. 114 Broadway.

MONDAY, Dec. 6, WACHTEL OPERA at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

WALLACK'S. CASTE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Commences 8 o'clock. Terminates 10:40.

Reappearance of Mr. HARRY BECKETT.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, Robertson's most perfect work,

CASTE,

WITH NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS, and the following UNPRECEDENTED DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS:

GEORGE D'ALROY........................Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
ECCLES..Mr. HARRY BECKETT
CAPT. HAWTREE.....................Mr. C. A. STEVENSON
SAM GERRIDGE............................Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
DIXON..Mr. J. P. JOSEPHS
ESTHER ECCLES...............................Miss ADA DYAS
POLLY ECCLES...........................Miss EFFIE GERMON
THE MARQUISE DE ST. MAUR.................Mme. PONISI

EXTRA "CASTE" MATINEE, THANKSGIVING DAY, AT 1:30.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. JOHN GILBERT.

PARK THEATRE. MIGHTY DOLLAR

TWELFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT THREE.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT POSITIVELY PREVENTS RENEWAL.

STILL THE PREVAILING POPULAR ATTRACTION.

78TH PERFORMANCE MONDAY.

NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.

MIGHTY DOLLAR.

MR. FLORENCE...as the...HON. BARDWELL SLOTE.
MRS. FLORENCE.........as.........MRS. GEN. GILFLORY.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

SEATS SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

SPECIAL MIGHTY DOLLAR MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY AT 2.

MATINEE. THOMAS. MATINEE.

AT STEINWAY HALL.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, at 2,

First Grand

THEO. THOMAS MATINEE

of the present season. Soloists:

Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto.
Mr. CARL WEHNER, Flute.
Mr. A. LOCKWOOD, Harp.

OVERTURE, Consecration of the House, op. 124. ....Beethoven.
ARIA, "Esurientis implevit bonis," from the "Magnificat" in D...Bach
MME. ANTOINETTE STERLING.
CONCERTO for Flute and Harp (manuscript).....Mozart
MESSRS. C. WEHNER AND A. LOCKWOOD.
SYMPHONY No. 1 in B, op. 38...................Schumann
LIEDER.
(a) Der Kreutzzug...Schubert
(b) Es war ein Koenig in Thule................................Liszt
MME. ANTOINETTE STERLING.
BALLET MUSIC and Wedding Procession.....Rubinstein
FROM THE OPERA FERAMORS.
OVERTURE, "Tannhauser".................................Wagner

The sale of tickets will commence on Tuesday morning at the Box-office of Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

LYCEUM THEATRE. THE TWO ORPHANS.

French plays by the distinguished Parisian company. Every night this week (except Friday.) Also TWO (2) GRAND MATINEES ON THURSDAY, (THANKSGIVING DAY,) and SATURDAY, at 1:30, ONLY PERFORMANCES, by permission of SHOOK & PALMER, of the ORIGINAL PARISIAN VERSION of D'Ennery & Cormon's romantic drama,

LES DEUX ORPHELINES, (THE TWO ORPHANS,) with new scenery, appointments, gorgeous mise-en-scene, and a MOST EXTRAORDINARY CAST.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, rentree after a two years' absence and first appearance in French drama of the world's REPRESENTATIVE EMOTIONAL ACTOR, Mr. CHARLES FECHTER, in his own dramatization of Charles Dickens' NO THOROUGHFARE, (L'ABIME.)

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE,

BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.

Immense attractions for THANKSGIVING WEEK. THANKSGIVING MATINEE; also, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2 o'clock. Every evening at 8 o'clock. The great Irish sketch artists, JOHN and MAGGIE FIELDING. CONROY and DALY. H. T. MUDGE, clogist.

First-class Minstrelsy and Variety. Lots of fun without vulgarity.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER

Every evening this week and at THANKSGIVING DAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, at 2 P. M.

Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND AS COL. MULBERRY SELLERS, in Mark Twain's celebrated American Drama.

Presented with all the Union Square Theatre scenery. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LADIES' FAIR IN THE CHAPEL OF DR. Rogers' Church, corner 5th av. and 21st st., MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, 23, and 24, afternoon and evening. Concert Wednesday evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.

Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. BORST, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said bankrupt, and all other persons in interest, that the undersigned has petitioned to this court for an order authorizing and empowering him as such Assignee to execute a release, or consent thereto, and discharge from the lien and operation of a certain mortgage the leasehold premises known as No. 34 West Fiftieth street, in the City of New-York. That the same has by an order of this court dated the 20th day of November, 1875, been referred to Hon. John Fitch, the Register in charge, who has fixed Saturday, November 27th, 1875, at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the hearing of the same, when and where any and all persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT, Assignee.

DIVIDENDS.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway, New-York, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.

E. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

Proprietor and Manager............Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 22, MISS

CLARA MORRIS,

And FIRST PRODUCTION at this Theatre of an ENTIRELY NEW ROMANTIC DRAMA, in four acts, from the German of MOSENTHAL, and entitled: The

NEW LEAH!

To be given with NEW ROMANTIC SCENERY by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, Mr. C. W. WITHAM, and Mr. LOUIS DUFLOCQ. New romantic COSTUMES by Miss FRECHETTE. New MUSIC and CHORUSES by Mr. HARVEY DODWORTH; and the following powerful cast of characters:

CHRISTIANS:

FARMER LORENZ, a Magistrate......Mr. W. DAVIDGE
JOSEPH, his son..................................Mr. HARKINS
FATHER HERMIUS, the village Pastor..Mr. F. HARDENBERG
Dr. FRITZ, barber, gossip, and surgeon..Mr. JOHN DREW
JACOB, a little fellow..................Mr. W. BEEKMAN
HANS, a baker.......................................Mr. DEVEAU
FRANZ, a butcher.................................Mr. GILBERT
WERBIE, the Pastor's niece.....Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS
DAME ELSIE, whose wedding rosaries brought good luck.................Mrs. G. H. GILBERT
MOTHER GROECHEN, a pretty widow..............................Miss KATE HOLLAND
FRANK, her child...........................BELLE WHARTON
ROSIE..Miss WOOD
BERTHA, a child.................................BELLA FINCH
Villagers, Officers, Chorus, &c.

HEBREWS.

ESTHER, a Jewish maiden........Miss CLARA MORRIS
MARTHA, an old Hebrew woman......Miss ALICE GREY
ABRAHAM, an old blind man............Mr. JOHN MOORE
NATHAN, an apostate Jew, known as NICHOLAS the schoolmaster...Mr. CHARLES FISHER

Act I. The Jewish Maiden.
Act II. The Bride of Love.
Act III. The Curse of the Forsaken.
Act IV. Five Years After.

THANKSGIVING DAY at 1:30 o'clock, MISS CLARA MORRIS IN THE NEW LEAH.

*** Seats may be secured ten days in advance.

IN PREPARATION

An entirely original play of to-day, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, In which Miss MORRIS will appear.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JOYOUS PANTOMIME.

HUMPTY DUMPTY IN EVERY CLIME,

In which the inimitable American clown, Mr.

G. L. FOX,

and the great grotesque,

MR. JAMES S. MAFFITT,

appear. Everything new, and the production full of merry-making.

For the accommodation of children and suburban residents,

THREE FAMILY MATINEES

will be given this week; one on WEDNESDAY, one on SATURDAY, and an extra performance on THANKSGIVING DAY. POPULAR PRICES. Admission, $1; (children half price.) All reserved places, $1. Dress Circle, (entrance on 6th av.,) 50 cents; (children half price.) In the evening prices as heretofore.

EVENING OF ENGLISH GLEES,

Under the direction of MR. CHAS. S. FISCHER, Jr.

VOCALISTS:

MISS HENRIETTA BEEBE, Soprano.
MISS LOUISE FINCH, Mezzo-Soprano.
MISS ANNA E. HOLBROOK, Contralto.
MR. J. R. NILSEN, Tenor.
MR. G. G. ROCKWOOD, Tenor.
MR. W. C. BAIRD, Baritone.
MR. G. E. AIKEN, Bass.
MR. C. FLORIO, Piano.

GRAND HALL OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE,

23d st., corner 6th av.,

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1875, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 75 cents and $1. Reserved seats may be had of Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co., Broadway, corner Waverley place, and at the office of the Grand Secretary, Masonic Temple; also on the evening, at the door.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART.....................Proprietor and Manager.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL. EVERYTHING NEW.

Miss SOPHIE FLORA HEILBRON.

Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT, HARRY KERNELL, WALTERS AND MORTON, RICKEY AND BARNEY, WILD, SCHOOLCRAFT, COES, TOOLEY, BRADLEY, W. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Miss ELLA WESNER, Miss LOUISE FRANKLIN, and fifty other Stars.

EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY AT 2.

COLOSSEUM,

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS

May be seen from 10 to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M.

Admission 50 cents.

CHICKERING HALL, 5TH AV. AND 18TH ST.

MLLE. ROSA D'ERINA, ERIN'S PRIMA DONNA, will give one of her grand and varied MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock, when she will have the honor of interpreting THE MUSIC OF MANY LANDS.

Tickets, fifty cents; reserved seats, fifty cents extra. For sale at the music stores and at the hall.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR,

IN AID OF THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,

Will open at Gilmore's Garden on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th December next, at 7:30 o'clock.

E. B. HART, Chairman Executive Committee.

Season tickets are now ready and can be obtained of the undersigned. SAMUEL M. SCHAFER, Chairman Finance Committee, No. 15 Broad st.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"God Bless the Dear Ones at Home," song and chorus, Blake, 40 cents; "Just as of Old," Pease, 40 cents; "Valse Sociale," Sherwood, 75 cents. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment music: "First Company Quickstep" and "Tenth Company Quickstep," each 50 cents. "Gliding Down the Stream," song, Braham, 30 cents; "Postal Card Galop," Pond, Jr., 40 cents; "Rose Michel Galop," Pease, 60 cents; "It is one Merry Christmas Day," carol, Backus, 10 cents; "Happy Christmas Morning," carol, Pond, Jr., 10 cents. All the music played at the Von Bulow concerts. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York; Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE..Manager

THE WILDEST EXCITEMENT ATTENDING THE PONY CIRCUS.

LURLINE, THE WATER QUEEN, Miss HENRIETTA MOLLENHAUER.

Miss ALICE BATEMAN and Mr. WILLIAM NOONAN.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

EXTRA.—GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

TONY PASTOR'S

NEW THEATRE, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

THREE GRAND FAMILY MATINEES THIS WEEK, TUESDAY, FRIDAY, and THANKSGIVING DAY.

GUS WILLIAMS AND ALL THE GREAT COMPANY.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART.

EVENINGS 8 O'CLOCK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MATINEES, 2 O'CLOCK.

Most recherche and charming entertainment in New-York. Entire change of programme. A wilderness of attractions. A galaxy of stars. Grand Olio and Melange de Fascination; Ballets, French dances, female models, emotional sketches, funny farces, wonderful specialties, and musical gems, by twenty lovely coryphees, twenty beautiful women, a host of artists.

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF the Woman's Hospital in the State of New-York will take place at the institution, corner 49th st. and 4th av., on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 2 P. M. The reports for the year will be read, and interesting addresses may be expected.

All friends of the hospital are respectfully invited to be present.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.

Clotilde, or the Bruised Heart,
The Four Tramps, &c.

Extra Matinée Thanksgiving Day.

Seats secured. Matinee Saturday at 2.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.

GRAND NATIONAL TOURNAMENT AT TAMMANY HALL, NOV. 22, 1875.

$3,500 IN CASH PRIZES.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 3:30, J. DION vs. WILLIAM SEXTON.

THIS EVENING AT 8, A. GARNIER vs. C. DION.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1. Ladies free.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD tables, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains.

W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., No. 40 Vesey st.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the society will be held at the rooms of the New-York Academy of Medicine, No. 12 West 31st st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1875, at 8 P. M.

GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, M. D., Secretary.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

REV. DR. STORRS DECLINES.

HE DETERMINES TO REMAIN WITH HIS CONGREGATION IN BROOKLYN—THE BRICK CHURCH CALL REFUSED—DR. STORRS' ADDRESS TO HIS CHURCH.

Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., Pastor of the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Remsen and Henry streets, Brooklyn, has finally announced his declination of the call extended to him by the congregation of the Brick Church, New-York. This subject has been one of considerable interest among a large proportion of the church people of this City and Brooklyn, ever since it became known that Dr. Storrs had been invited to preside over the congregation above named, and as a consequence to sever his ministerial connection with his old charge in Brooklyn. On Saturday Dr. Storrs wrote a letter declining the call, and forwarded it to the church, and yesterday, in a few remarks at the morning service in the Church of the Pilgrims, he announced to his old congregation his determination. When called on subsequently in reference to the matter, Dr. Storrs said he did not feel at liberty to make public the letter of declination or its contents, as it was a matter concerning the Brick Church congregation mainly and it was in their discretion to make the letter public.

At the Church of the Pilgrims yesterday morning, notwithstanding the uncomfortable weather, there was a large congregation in attendance, including many members of the Brick Church. There had been no public announcement of the fact that Dr. Storrs had declined the call, but there appeared to be somewhat of an impression that he would be very likely to announce either his acceptance or declination. After the usual prefatory services, Dr. Storrs rose, and, addressing the congregation, with much feeling apparent in the tones of his voice, said:

You are aware that for two or three weeks past I have had under very careful and earnest consideration a call given me by an important and prominent church in New-York to become their Pastor. There were circumstances connected with the call, and opportunities opened to me by it which made it unusually impressive to my mind, and secured for it my most careful and anxious thought. I do not know that I have ever given an equal amount of thought and consideration to any similar invitation which has been given to me since I commenced my ministry here. Certainly I have never done so more than once in the whole course of my ministry. I have not talked with you in regard to the matter, but have rather shunned conversation than sought it; because I knew that the final decision must be my own, made in view of all the facts, and under my responsibility to the Divine Master. I did not need to be assured of your united and earnest desire that I should continue to be your Pastor, for I knew that already, and it was one of the facts which I have held continually in my mind. But I presented the other evening to a number of the gentlemen of this parish the reasons why I considered the call so carefully, and why it was possible that I might feel in the end moved to accept it. And I have asked for your prayer, which I doubt not has been offered, not that I might necessarily remain in this church, but that I might be enabled and guided to do what was right in itself and best upon the whole for the Master's kingdom. I hope that you will not be sorry now to hear me say that I have finally decided to decline the call and to continue here; and that I have notified the church which has done me the honor to extend the call, of this decision. I doubt not that the Master has good and fruitful and rewarding work for us to do in the time to come for the furtherance of His kingdom in the world. I doubt not that we shall do it as affectionately, as assiduously, and with as perfect a harmony as before has attended our common labors, and I can only pray that the blessing of God may be upon you in the future as it has been in the past, and upon the Church in New-York, to which I shall always hereafter feel attached by new ties, although I cannot become its Pastor, and upon myself in my relation to you and to all the churches. I pray that we may be able always to do the Master's will as He indicates that will to us in His providence and by His own inward guidance, and that at last we may hear Him say to all of us and to each of us: "Well done thou good and faithful servant. Thou hast been faithful over a few things. I will make thee a ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

As the Pastor closed his remarks there was an evident sense of relief and gratification among the congregation. The regular service was then resumed and Dr. Storrs preached an impressive sermon upon "The Heavenly Society," as represented in Hebrews xii: 22. His theme was that we ought to be so intimately affiliated with it in our thoughts and in the social relation of our souls to it, and in the expectation of a perfect citizenship in it by and by, that our spirits would be purified and ennobled and life on earth would be grander and death an easier victory; that as a man's social relations in this world more or less affect his character and the unfolding of his moral and mental forces, so this Divine society on high, if one stood in conscious and continual relation with it, would give divine benefaction and exaltation to all his life.

BROOKLYN'S SINGING PREACHER.

REV. FRED. BELL AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—A PLAN TO RAISE MONEY FOR A NEW CHURCH.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded last night with an audience which had come together to listen to the preaching and singing of Rev. Fred. Bell, of the Park Avenue Methodist Church, who has transferred his services from his house of worship to the Academy for the purpose of accommodating the thousands who are at present anxious to listen to him, and who are not able to get into the little church on Park avenue. Hundreds went away last night unable to get into the Academy, and every inch of available space within the building was occupied. The hymns used were the same as those which Moody and Sankey have made so popular in Brooklyn. The choir, which occupied the front part of the stage, sang one or two hymns while the large congregation was being seated, being accompanied by an organ placed on the platform. Mr. Bell opened the meeting with prayer, after which the hymn "The Great Physician" was sung by the choir, and then Mr. Bell gave out the notices of the meetings to be held during the week, the most important of which was the announcement that meetings would be held in the Academy every Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock until further notice, at which he should preach, and that during the week special service would be held in the church on Park avenue. The great object which he desired to accomplish was to raise sufficient funds to build a church large enough to hold all who would come and hear him. He wanted a church large enough to hold 5,000 persons, and he wished the people who came to the Academy to furnish it. The good of souls was always weighing upon him, and he was always anxious to do something for them; but he had too much to think of to desire to trouble his head about money matters. For that reason he should not go ahead until the money was provided. At the morning service they had given $100 towards the sum required, which was a good beginning. Mr. Bell then went on to explain how he came to be a singing preacher. He said that when he first came to this country and began to preach in the slums of New-York, he was one night in a boarding-house in that City where there were some sailors who were singing comic songs, and they asked him to sing. So the thought occurred to him that he might sing something for Jesus, and he sang "Scatter Seeds of Kindness." He was encored, and sang a similar song. The sailors became interested, and the result was that that night they attended his meeting, and three of them were converted. Mr. Bell then sang the hymn "What Shall the Harvest be?" after which he preached a sermon from Ezra, viii.: 22.—"The hand of our Lord is upon all those for good who seek Him."

J. B. FORD & CO'S AFFAIRS.

Proceedings have been taken in bankruptcy against the publishing firm of J. B. Ford & Co., of No. 27 Park place, and Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, Register in bankruptcy, has been appointed to take charge of the matter. Among the creditors whose claims are entered on their schedule are the following:

secured Creditors—Hoe & Co., $21,021 09, security $15,000; Warren & Howard, $11,779 50, security $3,000.

Unsecured Creditors—R. W. Smith & Co., $43,518 40; Christian Union Publishing Company, $30,052 36; George Merriam, Springfield, Mass., $23,321 42; Welch, Bigelow & Co., Cambridge, Mass., $12,514 38; Mrs. William H. Ritter, $11,397 14; S. D. Warren & Co., Boston, $10,225 08; McCulloch & Co., London, $7,475; Wiswall, Page & Co., Boston, $5,604 20; Harriet Beecher Stowe, $5 595 48; W. D. Wilson & Co., $5,559 88; Henry Chandler, Buffalo, $4,896 17; Crammond Kennedy, $3,244 30; Bath Paper Company, $2,580 86; Lovejoy & Sons, $2,477 58; Henry S. Hoyt, $1,875; First National Bank of Norwich, Conn., $1,500; S. A. Gilbert, $1,383 75; S. V. White, $1,450; A. D. T. Howard, $1,063; Henry Ward Beecher, $388 18; Mrs. Henry W. Beecher, $122 60.

The liabilities aggregate to nearly $225,000. In the assets their presses, type, &c., are placed at $15,700; cash and notes, $7,000; debts due, $25,000. Besides these there are the leases of the premises No. 27 Park place and No. 17 Rose street, copyrights, and book stock on which no value is placed.

THE DOCK DEPARTMENT INQUIRY.

Messrs. Benoit and Wood, of the late firm of Benoit & Wood, state in regard to the evidence of Frank Penn before the Senate Investigation Committee that they are preparing a sworn statement which will be a complete denial of all the charges made by Penn. Mr. John Meehan did not say before the committee that he had been a Sergeant and purchaser of supplies for the British Army, but denied it. He also denied purchasing supplies for the Dock Department, except about $100 worth of goods from Benoit & Wood, on which he received no commission. Penn is a discharged clerk of Benoit & Wood's.

DEATH FROM INHALATION OF ETHER

INQUEST UPON THE BODY OF JAMES H. HALLOCK—DEATH FROM THE EFFECT OF ETHER UPON A DISEASED HEART.

Coroner Woltman yesterday afternoon held an inquest in the case of James H. Hallock, aged fifty-four years, a resident of Scotch Plains, N. J., who died on Saturday at the Homeopathic College, corner of Twenty-third street and Third avenue, from inhalation of ether while undergoing an operation by the hands of Prof. William Tod Helmuth, as already published in THE TIMES.

Ernest L. Cayte, a brother-in-law of the deceased, testified that he had known Mr. Hallock for fifteen years, during which his general health was good; some six weeks ago he complained of an ulcerated tooth and went to a dentist in Plainfield, N. J.; he suffered much pain until ten days ago, when the pain ceased; he again went to a dentist, who told him that his jaw was diseased and advised him to have an operation performed; he went on Wednesday, the 16th, to Dr. Helmuth, who examined his mouth, and told him to come to the college on Saturday; he arrived at the college at 12:15 o'clock, in company with his wife; the witness went to the college at 1:30 P. M., and found Hallock lying dead on the operating table.

Prof. William Tod Helmuth testified that he first saw deceased on Saturday, the 13th inst., when he was brought to the college complaining of pain in the left upper jaw, extending to his head, with great nervous prostration; there were four openings in his jaw, all discharging fetid pus; on introducing the probe, found caries of the upper jaw, and advised him to have the bone removed as the only means of relief, and told him to call at his office on the next Tuesday, which he did; on that occasion he examined him carefully, listened to his chest sounds, and found the pulsations of the heart normal but weak; he was then very nervous; told him to come to the college the following Saturday to have the bone removed; at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon he came, was placed under the influence of ether, and was laid on the operating table; was about to begin the operation, when he appeared to come from the influence of the ether, and a little more was given him; about two or two and one-quarter ounces were given altogether; a physician was feeling the patient's pulse constantly while the ether was given; after telling the class the mode of the operation he made an incision into the jaw, and extracted four teeth; was just about to extend the incision, when he noticed the face of the patient turn blue; artificial respiration was resorted to, a galvanic battery applied, but all was of no avail; he was dead; have often given six or eight times the quantity of ether during an operation.

Dr. Arthur T. Hills, of No. 33 West Twenty-third street, testified that at the request of Dr. Helmuth he superintended the administering of the ether to the deceased, felt the patient's pulse constantly, and it was normal during the whole time until after the incision was made; the patient went very rapidly under the influence of the ether; the ether used was Squibb's, and about two or two and a quarter ounces were given; when the incision was made the ether was stopped; the pulse was then good; suddenly the patient grew blue in the face, pulse became weak, and artificial respiration was resorted to, but he died soon after; have often assisted Dr. Helmuth during operations; the amount of ether taken by the deceased was small.

Dr. John H. Thompson stated substantially the same.

Drs. Joseph Cushman and Thomas C. Finnell made the post-mortem examination, and testified that they found the brain congested and a strong odor of ether was perceptible; the lungs, kidneys, and liver were found congested; the heart was small and fatty; death, in the opinion of the doctors, was due to the inhalation of ether acting upon a feeble condition of the heart, and they considered that the quantity of ether inhaled was small, and that the condition of the patient's heart could not be recognized during life.

The case was then given to the jury, which had been impaneled, and they rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from inhalation of ether acting upon fatty disease of the heart.

The remains of the deceased were removed to New-Jersey for interment.

THANKSGIVING WEEK AMUSEMENTS.

The recurrence of "Thanksgiving" week brings with it the customary round of entertainments. To-morrow evening Mr. John B. Gough will deliver a new lecture entitled "Blunders," at Association Hall, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street.

There will be a general exodus of marksmen to the several ranges in the vicinity of New-York on Thursday. Creedmoor will be almost exclusively occupied on that day by the Militia. Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Capt. Clark commanding, will shoot a match with Company D of the same command for a medal valued at $25. Company D, of the same regiment, Capt. Lindsay commanding, will subsequently challenge the winning team. The "Morrison" medal will be contested by the Scottish American Rifle Club on the same occasion, and Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. Robert S. Orr commanding, will contest for prizes.

The American Rifle Association have offered a series of prizes to be contested at Glen Drake Range, near Pelhamville, Westchester County, concluding with an "odd-time turkey shoot." Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. Webber commanding, will hold a friendly contest for artists at the same place with Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment, of Westchester.

An entertaining programme, comprising readings and recitations by Mr. John J. Carolan, interspersed with vocal and instrumental exercises by Mr. M. Arbuckle, cornet soloist; Mr. A. Sohst, baritone, and Mr. F. Francke, organist, is announced to take place at Steinway Hall on Thanksgiving night.

The billiard tournament will be continued this afternoon and evening, when games will be played between Joseph Dion and William Sexton, and to-morrow evening the fourth championship match will be contested between Maurice Daly and Cyrille Dion for a purse of $1,000 and a champion badge.

Rev. N. Bjerring, Pastor of the Russo-Greek Chapel in this City, will deliver a lecture to-morow evening at Association Hall on the subject of "The Oriental Church and Its Friendly Relations to Other Religious Bodies."

The fair of the ladies connected with the Church of the Epiphany, which has been in progress in Epiphany Hall, at Second avenue and Twenty-first street, since the 9th inst., will continue till to-morrow evening.

The fourteenth annual ball of Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment, will take place at the regimental armory, corner of Fourth street and Broadway, on Thanksgiving eve, the 24th inst.

A fair in aid of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls will be opened to-day at No. 28 Union Square, and will be continued for two weeks.

The first annual handicap games of the Scottish-American Athletic Club will be held on Thanksgiving Day at Jones' Wood Colosseum, commencing at 11 A. M.

The tenth anniversary banquet of the East River Medical Association will be given this evening at No. 32 Lafayette place.

THE MAYOR'S THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

Mayor Wickham has issued the customary proclamation regarding Thanksgiving Day. It is as follows:

The season recurs, when, according to custom, there is designated a day of general Thanksgiving to Almighty God for all the mercies of the closing year. The President of the United States and the Governor of this State have appointed Thursday, the 25th of November, for this annual festival; and, following the practice of my predecessors, I commend to the people of the City of New-York a grateful observance of that day. Although, here as elsewhere, business has been dull and failures have been many, the year which is passing has been accompanied by blessings which afford pentiful occasion for thanksgiving. The harvests upon which we depend have been abundant, and no pestilence has scourged the City. We have enjoyed civil liberty regulated by equal laws; and this community has had that which is the foundation of both our laws and our liberties—a social order, established in the intelligence of the people, and transmitted from the elder to the rising generation in the precepts of religion, the discipline of our common schools, and the moralities and the mutual trust of social and commercial intercourse. For these and other benefits it behooves us to return thanks to the Ruler of the Universe. And may we not well avouch the sincerity of grateful hearts by doing, each what he can, to give cause for thankfulness to the poor among us, who need always the forethought of the prosperous to help them to earn their daily bread, and who, suffering now for lack of employment, appeal to us to remember, as the Winter comes on, that, in whatsoever we economize, we should be bountiful in our charities. Given under my hand and the seal of the Mayoralty, this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

A MACHINIST KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

While George Fitch, aged thirty-five, a machinist, who resided in Fourteenth street, near Tenth avenue, and was employed at the Delamater Iron Works, was engaged in repairing the boiler of the steam-ship Santee, lying at the foot of Thirteenth street, North River, yesterday, one of the valves of the boiler burst and Fitch was enveloped in a cloud of steam. An alarm was given, and Roundsman Curtin and several officers of the Harbor Police from the Police cutter Seneca, which was lying alongside having a new boiler put in, hurried on board the Santee and removed Fitch to the office of the iron works. He was found to be unconscious, having been scalded in the most horrible manner. Medical aid was summoned, but before a doctor arrived Fitch had expired. He lived only a few minutes after being removed from the steamer.

CHANGES IN NEW-YORK.

A WELL-KNOWN EDIFICE TORN DOWN

HOUSTON STREET AS IT WAS MANY YEARS AGO—THROUGH ALL ITS HISTORY NOTED AS THE RESORT OF SPORTING MEN—FLORENCE'S SALOON IN ITS PALMY DAYS.

One of the latest changes in the buildings of New-York is the demolition, just completed, of a structure which was at one time one of the most notorious in the City. On the south-west corner of Broadway and Houston street is to be erected a five-story building, 50 by 100 feet, designed for mercantile purposes, and to be first-class in all respects. The ground on which it is to stand is a portion of the old Austin estate, and at the beginning of the present century was occupied by a small two-story house, with a red-tiled roof, which was at that time the dwelling occupied by the family of that name. The ground in the neighborhood, which was then considered suburban, was used for farming purposes, and was dotted thickly with cedar trees. A little way above it was the Potter's Field afterward made into a parade ground and then into a park, now known as Washington square. In 1815, only a few hundred feet from the site of the old two-story building, one Frazier, a negro, was hung in a clump of cedars standing where Houston and Greene streets now intersect, for arson and robbery. About the same time Houston street was laid out, and as if from a reflex of the execution a sort of half-light of criminality has seemed to hang over the street through all its history, and it has been noted for over forty years as the resort of sporting men and of the vagabond element of society, and as the head-quarters of the wild life which ever and anon breaks out in some crime, more often of personal violence than of a mercenary nature.

One of the most noted resorts in the neighborhood was on the ground referred to, where the red-tiled dwelling formerly stood. In the rapid growth of the City, the old homestead made way for a business building, the basement of which was occupied nearly forty years ago by a saloon kept by the elder Florence. The upper portion of the building was filled with offices, that on the main floor being occupied at one time by the National Savings Bank, with the fortunes of which Police Commissioner Smith was at one time identified. During the frequent changes of tenancy of the upper stories, however, the basement was always occupied by Florence's saloon, which was, indeed, known by that name long after the original owner was dead and his son had retired bankrupt. The place was at first kept as an eating saloon, the bar of which was perhaps its least prominent feature, and the private supper-rooms were the resort of fashionable and fastidious parties. Either the excellence of the bar or the convenience of the location soon rendered the place attractive to the sporting element of society, and for years "Florence's" was a rendezvous for sporting men, especially of the higher grades, from all parts of the country. Time changed the character of the visitors by a degenerating process, and under the proprietorship of the younger Florence the place came to be frequented by gamblers and thieves, although the saloon was kept with a propriety that was only broken through in cases of personal collision which were not infrequent. The younger Florence, despite his handsome income from the business built up by his father, became involved in circumstances, and was at length forced to sell out in order to make a settlement with his creditors. The place was then kept by the Mitchell brothers, George and William, afterward by ex-Coroner "Captain" Jack Wildey, and then by "Charley" White. It was finally closed a year or so ago, and, as the Trustee of the Austin estate, Mr. Willard Felt, had decided to destroy the building and erect another, the place remained vacant thereafter.

The history of the saloon after the degeneracy of its later days had fairly begun is full of rencontres between sporting men and criminals. It was here that the celebrated fight between Andy Sheehan and John Morrissey occurred, in which the latter well-nigh killed his assailant with his fists, and established for himself such a reputation that never afterward was he attacked physically, originating in the ring. It was here, too, that the late James Haggerty and the notorious Varley, better known as Reddy the Blacksmith, indulged in an interchange of courtesies which terminated for the time by the breaking of a heavy-cut glass decanter over Reddy's head, and his complete and instantaneous insensibility. This quarrel was afterward renewed in Patsy Eagan's saloon on the corner diagonally opposite; but on this occasion Varley was better prepared, and, drawing his pistol, shot Haggerty dead. The saloon was notorious for such fights as these, not less than for one of the most extensive gambling establishments in the City, which occupied a portion of its previous site, the great Keno raid made some six or eight years ago under Police Superintendent Kelso. In this place were played keno, faro, roulette, rouge-et-noir, and other games. The notorious "Candy" Wilson (now dead) presided over this establishment, and it was one of the most accessible places to the general public in the City, being entered through a noted bar-room. When the great raid was made Wilson and about two hundred players were arrested and locked up over night. Among the gamblers who frequented the place were some of the best known "crack" thieves of the City—Dan Noble, Chauncey Johnson, Henry Newman, alias "Dutch Heinrichs;" Charley Bullard, alias "Piano Charley;" "Ike" Marsh, and Max Shinburne—as well as many other equally well-known *habitués* of the place.

"Florence's" was not the only place in the neighborhood that became historic. Diagonally opposite, in the building now occupied in part by the dog and cider-mill, rendered famous by Mr. Bergh, was formerly a saloon kept at one time by "Reddy the Blacksmith," afterward by "Charley" Dimond, and then by "Patsy" Eagan. On the south-west corner of the same streets stands the Revere House, one of the best-known hotels in the City, and one of the first to adopt the plan of keeping a restaurant open at all hours. It has been patronized for many years by the sporting classes, and is well known all over the country. On the north-west corner stood, some dozen years ago, St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church, then, as now, under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Morgan. The edifice then occupied was a handsome stone structure, and the congregations gathered there weekly were among the most fashionable in the City. In the rear of the church building was a grave-yard in which were laid the remains of one of the elder Astors. The congregation afterward removed to the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street. Next to the church on the north side was a little alley called St. Thomas court, and across this court stands the building formerly occupied by Maillard, the French confectioner and restaurateur, as a hotel, the rear windows of which commanded a view of the cemetery mentioned.

In Houston street, opposite the Revere House, a saloon was formerly kept by Harry Lazarus, the well-known pugilist, and was the place where he was killed some ten years ago. The place was called the X-10-U-8, and was a resort for Lazarus' numerous friends and acquaintances. In a general fight in which Lazarus, Barney Friery, "Rocky" Moore, and a man named Clark were engaged, Lazarus was killed by Friery. Moore and Clark jumped into a sleigh and drove away, being afterward arrested in Yorkville. Friery was arrested on the spot, and, being convicted of the murder, was hung. The others were not prosecuted. Among the other well-known features of this part of Houston street is a convent of the Sisters of Mercy, on the corner of Elm street. More prominent by far, however, are the saloons and houses of various kinds of entertainment. Probably the best known of these are two close together, but widely different in kind. Harry Clifton's and Harry Hill's places are fairly to be reckoned among the sights of New-York. There is probably no criminal in New-York who has not visited Harry Hill's, and while there he may have sat beside the most respectable merchant or church member, who, desiring to see the lower side of City life, prefers to go where he is absolutely safe to venturing into doubtful places. Harry Hill is an autocrat and allows no disorderly conduct, much less an offense against person or property, on his premises. The performances are good of their kind, and the kind suits Harry's regular customers. "Clifton's," across the street, is a very different place. Originally an eating-house, after the style of an English inn, it became the resort of Bohemians, and while it has retained its reputation as an eating-house, it is now even better known as a sort of club-house. The original proprietor, after whom the house is still called, long ago sold out to "Dave" Hassett, and with the fortune he had made in the old place, bought a magnificent establishment in Lexington avenue. No change, however, save the absence of his familiar face, is visible in the old house, which is as popular as ever.

Some twelve or fifteen years ago the Dodo Club met at Harry Clifton's, and over their suppers and mugs of ale made many merry jokes and sang. Among the members of this club whose names are familiar to the public were John Brougham, President; C. Dawson Shanley, Secretary; Barney Williams, James H. Reese, known as "Colley Cibber," of Philadelphia; Hart, the artist; "Dave" and "Joe" Johnson, and "Pete" Richings, the father of Caroline Richings, and many others. After the dissolution of the Dodo Club the custom of holding "free-and-easy" meetings was begun at Clifton's, and the only rivals to those held at Clifton's to this day are those at the Star, in Lispenard street. Among the *habitués* since this custom was established have been Ned Harding, Shirley Campbell, William Castle, Nelson Varley, Sanley, William S. Fenton, E. D. Davies, the ventriloquist; Samuel Holdsworth, Arthur Cook, J. G. Pattey, and "Jolly Nash." All of these have sung at the free-and-easys, and among the piano-players who have supplied the instrumental music are Mills and Wehli and the accomplished accompanist Richard Stahl, an Englishman by birth and a pupil of Sterndale Bennett, now Sir Sterndale Bennett. Of Stahl it has been said that he knows all the songs that were ever published. Besides these there are few actors or writers of note in New-York whose faces have not been familiar to the visitors at Harry Clifton's on Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

TURF NOTES.

It is proposed to have a grand race meeting at Philadelphia during the Centennial Exhibition, and turfmen in that city are moving in the matter. Mr. Arastides Welch, the owner of Leamington, will doubtless be one of the leaders in the enterprise.

The prospect for a first-class running meeting at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds next Spring is promising. There is now steam connection from the city line to the course by two routes. It is proposed to open stakes early in the year and offer an attractive programme.

The convention of the National Association for the promotion of the interests of the trotting turf will be held in this City on the first Wednesday in February. The last convention was held at the Everett House two years ago, but the association has received so many accessions to the members' list that a public hall will probably be engaged for the occasion.

The *Turf, Field, and Farm* Colt Stake for four-year olds in 1876 closes on Dec. 1. The conditions of the stake are that the race be trotted at Fleetwood Park between the last and 10th of next September, $250 each, $50 to be paid on or before the closing of the stake, $100 on the 1st of June, and the remaining $100 on the 1st of September; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

The uncertainty regarding the $30,000 California race has effectually killed the interest in it. In the meantime nearly one hundred thousand dollars are locked up in the pool-boxes in this City awaiting the decision of the contest. It is much to be feared that there is a dishonest combination in the race, and the previous so-called great races in San Francisco certainly justify the suspicions aroused.

There is a very general desire to see the American Jockey Club interested in a great race for the Centennial year, to be run in the Fall. With such four-year olds as Tom Ochiltree, Aristides, Calvin, Rhadamanthus, Olitipa, Viator, Bay Final, St. Martin, Ozark, Milner, and numerous others of fine reputations, together with the older horses, there is material enough to make a race of absorbing interest and draw 50,000 people to witness it.

The trotting associations are already preparing for the Centennial year, and are claiming dates for the meetings. The dates claimed thus far are as follows: Detroit, Mich., July 4 to 8; Cleveland, Ohio, July 25 to 28; Buffalo, first week in August; Rochester, second week in August; Utica, third week in August; Poughkeepsie, fourth week in August; Earlville, Ill., fourth week in August; Hartford, Conn., Aug. 29 to Sept. 1; Springfield, Mass., Sept. 5 to 8; Mystic Park, Boston, Sept. 12 to 15.

The question of increasing the weights in the stake races run under the auspices of our leading jockey club is being agitated. It is felt that the American turf has grown out of its infancy, and it is time that "baby racing" should cease. When the weights are raised and men of ability are allowed mounts in the two and three-year old races, there will be far greater interest in the sport. There is not so much difference between English and American horses as the difference in the weights carried would seem to imply.

A MONSTER TOURNAMENT.

There are congregated in this City at the present time the most celebrated representatives of the sterner sports. The presence here of these athletes becoming known to Mr. Engelhardt, the latter engaged the Gilmore Concert Garden, late the Hippodrome, for a series of competitions and exhibitions, which promise to eclipse anything of a similar nature ever attempted in this country. Among the sports announced prominence is given the Greco-Roman Wrestling, which has attracted such vast audiences at the Grand Opera House lately, and the list of competitors in this branch alone would form a sufficiently grand attraction to insure success. Among the men named to compete against M. Andre Christol, who has been elected to stand as champion of the house, are Prof. Miller, champion of America and Australia; Prof. Bauer, champion of the Pacific Coast; M. Emile Regnier, champion of Nevada; M. Jaques Du Mortier, ex-champion of France; Matt Grace, and an incognito, said to be one of the most powerful wrestlers of France, all of whom have been attracted here by the present excitement. The well-known American champion boxer Joseph Coburn will stand as champion of the house against all comers, and the first on the list to claim him are to be Prof. William Clark, Prof. Miller, John Murphy, Stephen Taylor, and M. J. M. Laflin. Among the light-weight boxers, Michael Coburn will defend the purse against the lights of the fistic arena, and "Billy" Edwards and Arthur Chambers, William Madden and George Siler, and others, will compete for special purses. Mr. R. A. Pennell will defend a beautiful challenge medal open to amateurs only, and all the strong men will bring out their specialties in a variety of feats of strength. Regis Senac is the champion swordsman named, and in this competition incognitos are very plentiful, while there is no lack of professors. There are also to be a series of velocipede races, in which Prof. W. C. McClellan, short-distance champion of America, will ride against M. August Marnaud, one of the most successful champions of France. A. P. Messinger, long-distance champion of America, and W. E. Harding and others are also competitors in these races, and before the entries close there may be many additions. M. J. M. Laflin, the champion club swinger of the world, just returned from Paris, Rome, Dresden, and Munich, where he has stood as model for artists and sculptors, will also be a special attraction, and there appears to be no limit to the resources of the manager in getting up this monster entertainment, in which the feature of good music is also to form an essential part. Wednesday evening next will witness the commencement, and the competitions are to be continued until the entries are exhausted.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEWARK.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the clothing store of Marshall & Ball, Nos. 807, 809, and 811 Broad street, Newark. The fire originated from a leakage in the gas-pipe, which filled the building, and, igniting from a burning jet on the first floor of the middle building, caused an explosion. The stock was almost totally destroyed. The firm is insured in the Mutual, the Firemen's, and Newark City Companies, of Newark, and the Home Insurance Company, of New-York. The damage to building is estimated at $3 000, and on the stock $80,000. The building No. 805, occupied by Stottenbergh & Co., clothiers, was damaged $500, and Watson & Co., clothiers, of No. 813, were damaged $300 by water.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John T. Raymond, the comedian, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. George W. McCook, of Ohio, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Commander Henry Wilson, United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Gov. W. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

George Jerome, Collector of the Port of Detroit, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Bishop Frederick D. Huntington, of Central New-York, is at the Everett House.

Capt. the Hon. M. Stapleton, of England; ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica, and Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE RETURN OF CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

Cardinal McCloskey will return by the steamer Abyssinia, of the Cunard Line, which is expected to arrive on Wednesday next. A number of prominent Catholic gentlemen intend to give the Cardinal a warm reception on his arrival. They, with many of the Roman Catholic clergy, will proceed down the bay when the vessel is reported and accompany the Cardinal to his residence. A number of the Father Matthew Societies will also turn out in full regalia and act as an escort to the Cardinal on his departure from the steamer.

CHARLES O'CONOR'S HEALTH.

Mr. Charles O'Conor, who has been confined to his home, at Fort Washington, for the past fortnight by sickness, was so far recovered yesterday as to be able to walk out. His medical advisers think that his health will be fully restored in the course of a few weeks.

CHRISTIAN AND JEW.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* of Thursday last says: "A foreign physician of this city has for some time been engaged to marry a pretty maiden on the west side. Even the day for the ceremony had been set, when the fair one learned that her admirer, instead of belonging to her religious sect—Roman Catholic—as she had supposed, was a Hebrew in belief and attended services at the synagogue. After tearing her luxuriant hair and going through other performances usual to such occasions, the girl sent word to her lover that she could not marry him and would never see him again unless he would renounce the Israelitish creed. The young man is not disposed to accede to her demand, and matters remain in this condition, while the day fixed for the wedding draws rapidly near."

WOULD NOT BE CHEATED.

A New-Hampshire paper says that a Manchester marketman undertook to fool "Horace Greeley," a watch dog of the United States and Canada Express Company, in Manchester last week, by taking his dime and neglecting to give him some meat. Horace evidently didn't understand why his goods were not forthcoming, but waited patiently, keeping a sharp eye on the young man all the while and following his every movement. After a few minutes spent in this way he began to comprehend, and decided to play a little joke in return. So he coolly walked up to the bench, seized a quarter of lamb, and waltzed away, with indignation and triumph depicted in every wag of his tail.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A bottle, in which was a bit of paper inscribed as follows, was found on the beach at Astoria, Long Island: Thrown overboard from the bark Transcript, on June 18, 1871. We are sinking in lat. 29° 17' 2" south, lon. 121° 58' 40" east. God have mercy on us! JOHN ANDERSON, Capt.

A beautiful astronomical sight was visible last evening in the southern sky. At a little after 7 o'clock the planets Mars and Saturn nearly reached occutation, Saturn moving westward, Mars eastward, through the constellation Capricornus, their nearest apparent distance being two-thirds of a degree. These two planets will not thus visibly cross each other's orbit for several years. The two planets formed a perfect triangle with two stars of the sixth magnitude of the constellation.

John Becker, a German, was arrested on Saturday, on complaint of Mr. J. J. Morrison, of No. 143 West Forty-second street, who charged him with cruelly maltreating a dog. The complainant alleged that Becker was dragging the animal through the streets by a rope tied around his neck. The dog's right foreleg was broken, and Becker was beating the dog with a broomstick. Justice Duffy held the accused in $300 bail to answer the complaint.

A woman who gave her name as Annie Johnson, entered the hat and fur store, No. 865 Broadway, on Saturday last, and after examining some goods she contained a hat. While the clerk was wrapping it up, the woman abruptly left the store. Immediately after her departure the clerk missed a seal-skin sack valued at $200. The woman, who was subsequently arrested, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, and committed, in default of $2,000 bail, to answer. The prisoner gave her occupation as dressmaker, and pleaded her innocence of the theft.

At the Wilson Industrial School, No. 125 St. Mark's place, Thanksgiving Day will be celebrated, as has always been the custom at this, the oldest charity of the kind in the City. In the morning the religious exercises will be conducted by the Chaplain, and a dinner will be partaken of by about two hundred and fifty children. Besides this the managers hope, as heretofore, to supply between seventy-five and eighty families, many of them widows, with comfortable food at their homes. This institution, like many others at this time, feels the pressure of financial difficulties, and any contributions of money or edibles will be gladly received.

Following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. on Saturday, Nov. 20: Barometer—Mean, 29.750 inches; maximum, 7 A. M. Nov. 18, 30.190 inches; minimum, 3 P. M. Nov. 16, 29.390 inches; range, .800 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 41.9°; maximum, 2 P. M. Nov. 14, 52°; minimum, 6 A. M. Nov. 18, 27°; range, 28°. Rain fell from 7:15 A. M. to 11:15 A. M. on Nov. 14, from 9 A. M. to 4:15 P. M. on Nov. 16, and from 4 A. M. to 5:45 A. M. on Nov. 19, the amount of water which fell on the first day being .06 inch, on the second day .27 inch, and on the last day .04 inch, making a total for the week of .37 inch. The distance traveled by the wind during the week was 1,345 miles.

BROOKLYN.

While the family of Mr. J. C. Hoagland, of No. 186 Quincy street, were eating supper in the basement, on Saturday night, a sneak thief climbed up the posts of the piazza, entered a second-story window, and carried away money and jewelry valued at $465.

Thomas Moorcraft, of No. 364 Throop avenue, has been arrested on a charge of false pretenses preferred by Charles McAdoo, who alleges that Moorcraft obtained from him two sewing-machines, valued at $135, by representing himself as being the owner of real estate in Brooklyn. He was held to answer.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire broke out in a three-story frame building on the south-east corner of Nevins and President streets, occupied by Patrick McGinnis as a grocery store. Mr. McGinnis' stock was damaged $800; insured for $1,000 in an unknown company. Mr. McGinnis also occupied the second floor as a residence, and lost $100 by damage to furniture. The building, which is owned by Thomas Foran, was damaged $400; insured in an unknown company. The origin of the fire is not known.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. G. Edward Carll, of Flushing, having at the recent election been chosen County Treasurer of Queens County, has resigned the office of Receiver of Taxes of the town of Flushing, the resignation to take effect on the 1st of December, and William A. Mitchell has been appointed by the Town Board to fill the vacancy.

The first exhibition of the newly-formed Long Island Poultry Association will open at the Lyceum Building, on Washington street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday the 30th inst., and close on Friday, Dec. 3. Three floors of the buildings will be occupied. The basement will be devoted to the exhibition of deer, dogs, and other animals, the main hall to pigeons, song and ornamental birds, paintings, flowers, fish, &c., and the third floor exclusively to poultry. Each floor will be tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens, &c.

The Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County, in response to a call for some measures for the protection of the shell fisheries, have passed a resolution that "It shall not be lawful for any person or persons at any time to use any dredge for the purpose of taking oysters, oyster shells, clams, or escallops in the waters known as Port Jefferson Harbor, or in the waters of any of the bays and harbors connected therewith, known as Setauket Harbor and Conscience Bay, in the town of Brookhaven." The penalty is fixed at $50 for each offense, and the Overseers of the Poor are authorized to prosecute and recover the fines, and apply them to pauper support.

The